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* NATIONAL *
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SOCIALIST UNIVERSITIES

Train New Men Who Will Fight To Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletarit

by

Hsü Ming (徐明), Secretary of the CCP Committee for the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, Liaoning Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 5, 1975)

Chairman Mao points out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Looking back on the practice of the revolution in education over the past several years, we deeply realize that the serious study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat is of tremendous current significance and far-reaching historical significance toward implementing the basic line of the Party, diligently transforming the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat and training a generation of new men who will fight for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have enabled us to understand clearly that the bringing up of successors for which class is the fundamental hallmark of the school as the tool of which class. Under the domination of the revisionist line in education, the students were confined to tall buildings and deep campuses. "Private ownership of knowledge," individual struggle and making a name and becoming a somebody were propagated and "intellectual education above all else" and "placing workpoint in command" were practiced,

thus seriously divorcing education from proletarian politics, from the masses of workers and peasants and from the three great revolutionary movements. In this way, there had been trained group after group of intellectuals whose world outlook was basically bourgeois. The proletarian revolution in education is for educating a generation of workers with socialist consciousness and culture and for turning the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. On the question of how to run the socialist new agricultural college, we have in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line maintained a struggle against the revisionist line in education along the following directions.

Maintain the Decentralized Running of Schools in the Countryside

In 1970, under the leadership of the workers' propaganda team, our school moved from Shenyang to Ch'aoyang. This was a kind of restriction directed toward bourgeois right under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, an effective measure for gradually diminishing the three major differences and a result of the penetrating development of the proletarian revolution in education. However, some people slandered that the decentralized running of schools in the countryside was not struggle-criticism-transformation but "struggle-criticism-decentralization," not a revolution in education but the "destruction of education," thus whipping up a "wind for returning to the city."

Whether we persist in the decentralized running of schools in the countryside or moving the school back to the city is not simply a struggle over the locality for running the school, but essentially, a struggle between the two lines in education. This struggle was also reflected into our leading body. Because of this, we decided to sit down and study Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," "Speech at the CCP's National Conference on Propaganda Work," "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" and other works as well as his series of instructions on the revolution in education to raise our cognition. In addition, we also led everybody to step out to conduct investigation and study, to listen to the views of the poor and lower-middle peasants on the revolution in education and to find out whether or not they welcomed the running of the agricultural university in the countryside. By means of study and investigation, everybody realized that for many years, all types of universities swarmed and squeezed themselves into the cities, and the agricultural universities also "joined in the fun." That was the result of the antagonism between town and country in the old society.

It is not at all surprising for the bourgeoisie to run agricultural universities in the cities, for this is in line with their objective of educating and bringing up spiritual aristocrats. In order to consolidate and develop the socialist collective economy of the countryside, consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, gradually diminish and abolish the three major differences, and bring up workers with both socialist consciousness and culture, the proletariat must run the agricultural university in the countryside. This is a question of principle bearing on what kind of people the

agricultural university should bring up and what road is taken as well as a question of what line is implemented. Judging from the experience of the practice of the past several years, the moving of the agricultural university to the countryside not only has created conditions for solving the question of linking up theory with practice, but more importantly, also enabled the teachers and students to take part directly in the struggle for the practice of the three great revolutionary movements during their period of study, to participate in the criticism of capitalism and to adhere to the socialist road in the countryside. This is of tremendous significance toward the training of new men who will fight to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, laying down the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat at the basic level and building a socialist new countryside.

Maintain the Principle of "From the Commune Back to the Commune"

Hitherto, all exploiting classes have worshipped "the student having completed his learning should apply himself to be an officer" as the principle of education. The revisionist line in education has preserved intact and maintained the traditional concept of education of the exploiting classes with the motive of bringing up spiritual aristocrats. Proletarian education is for maintaining the orientation of drawing university students from among the workers and peasants and sending them back to the workers and peasants. We must dismantle the ladder of learning used by the exploiting classes for climbing up to privileged strata and becoming spiritual aristocrats and build a bridge for making intellectuals of the working people and workers of the intellectuals, and gradually diminishing the three major differences. We are determined to implement the principle of "from the commune, back to the commune" in accordance with Chairman Mao's "July 21" Directive and bring up a new type of peasants with both socialist consciousness and culture.

Graduates from agricultural universities should work as peasants. The change from bringing up "spiritual aristocrats" to bringing up ordinary workers touches deeply the souls of many people in society and in the school. Some people are unable to arrive at a right perception of things, and some have even attacked this practice. The "squad members" of our Party committee and the broad masses of teachers and students studied once again Chairman Mao's instructions on the revolution in education one by one in contrast with the roads traversed over the past few years. In the course of study, everybody realized further that the road indicated by Chairman Mao's "July 21" Directive is the fundamental road for the revolution in college education. The university students selected from among the workers and peasants go back to the workers and peasants after several years of schooling and they always preserve the natural colors of the working people. This is an important path to bringing up successors for the revolution. The alienation of them from the workers and peasants upon graduation from the university is a kind of old traditional concept. Why is it that after studying in an university they can no longer return to the workers and peasants and can no longer work as ordinary workers?

There is also a point of view which holds that "it is retrogressive for graduates from agricultural universities to become peasants." "From the commune, back to the commune" and the sending of graduates from the agricultural university back to the poor and lower-middle peasants to build a socialist new countryside together with them is precisely a challenge to such ideas of bourgeois right as "getting learned in order to become an official," and "private ownership of knowledge." They are conducive to the gradual diminishing of the three major differences and a step forward of tremendous significance. The vital part of the "theory of retrogression" is for opposing the return of university graduates to the workers and peasants. Chairman Mao said, "We have a rural population of over 500 million, so the situation of our peasants has a most important bearing on the development of our economy and the consolidation of our state power." If the students trained by agricultural universities do not return to the poor and lower-middle peasants, do not go to the first line of agricultural production, do not place themselves in the service of consolidating and developing the socialist collective economy and do not serve the poor and lower-middle peasants, what is the operating of agricultural universities for?

There is also a line of argument which says that "'from the commune, back to the commune' cannot raise standards." The proletariat are most concerned with the question of how to bring up their own successors better. However, since the question of raising standards has been brought up, we must first clarify what kind of standards must be raised. Some people hold that the principle of "from the commune, back to the commune" and the training of peasant university students cannot be intolerated. This precisely shows that their so-called raising of standards happens by coincidence to be based on the bourgeois standards. However, the kind of raising standards we have in mind is that based on the direction of advance of the workers, peasants and soldiers themselves and the kind of raising standards demanded by them. The integration of the intellectuals and the masses of workers and peasants is the one and only correct road to this kind of raising standards. When the stand is at variance, the view toward "raising standards" is also distinctly different. The revisionist kind of "raising standards" is something we will never need. To tell the truth, the so-called "theory of inability to raise standards" is essentially opposed to making intellectuals of the working people and for upholding the bourgeois right of a small section of people monopolizing science and culture.

Maintain the Principle of "Going Up or Stepping Down Many Times"

In order to train a generation of new people, it is necessary to carry out the reform of the revisionist educational system. Because of this, we have practiced the teaching system of "going up or stepping down many times." The guiding thought behind this is to let the idea of relying wholeheartedly on the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants to run the school permeate the entire course of the revolution in education, so that the students will always maintain close ties with the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants, weather the storm and face the world

in the three great revolutionary movements, and while transforming their objective world, transform their subjective world at the same time. A small number of students had entered the school with the thought of purely learning technique and knowledge. It was precisely in the process of "going up orstepping down many times" that they realized from their own experience that in the dark old society, the intellectuals were unable to save China by relying purely on technique. Today, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the concept of relying on technique is likewise impracticable, for that could politically lead us onto the wrong road, and that would be extremely dangerous. By means of overcoming the thought of purely learning knowledge and technique, they are consciously taking part in the criticism of capitalism and maintaining the socialist orientation of struggle.

The principle of "going up or stepping down many times" has smashed the unified kingdom monopolized by bourgeois intellectuals and caused those who are perfunctory and conservative to be at a loss what to do. Some people said, "What is this kind of ups and downs supposed to be?" Some people also said, "How much book learning can be done in this way? Can the quality of the university be guaranteed?" We said: Although "going up or stepping down many times" is still far from perfect, it can better embody the Marxist theory of knowledge of after many repetitions of the process of from practice to knowledge and then back to knowledge, effectively smash the traditional concepts of "three seaprations" and "three centers" in old education and enable the students to become direct participants during their period of study and make contributions to the three great revolutionary movements as they study. In this way, the agricultural college is not only a school, but also a scientific research institute and a production brigade. The students are researchers as well as workers and peasants. By means of the "going up or stepping down many times," the intellectuals are able to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, popularization with raising standards, and teaching with scientific research and production. The students have not only raised their capacity for analyzing and solving problems, but also greatly promoted the transformation of their world outlook and laid a solid ideological foundation for returning to the poor and lower-middle peasants and returning to the first line of agricultural production.

Maintain Part-Work and Part-Study and the Practice of Working While Studying

Marx said, "The integration of productive labor with intellectual education and physical education is not only a method for raising production in society, but also the only method for training the all-round development of man." Part-work and part-study and the practice of working while studying without taking a single cent from the state is not only an economic problem, but primarily also a question of what kind of people are trained and how to train people. Under the domination of the revisionist line in education, the students held manual labor in contempt and discriminated against the working people. In order to make "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" the basic lesson and train the students into a hardcore force in learning from Tachai in agriculture, the socialist agricultural university

certainly cannot be divorced from collective productive labor. The practice of part-time and part-study, the practice of working while studying and the participation of the students in collective productive labor are of tremendous significance toward radically eliminating the influence of the revisionist line in education, removing the old idea of the exploiting classes to discriminate against manual labor, restricting the bourgeois right, combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. We are determined to strive for the realization of self-sufficiency in grain, edible oil, meat, money and vegetable and to foster the students' revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle through practice. Facts have proved that only by taking part in specific productive labor in the cause of study could the students be able to better transform their world outlook, effectively master agricultural technique and meet the requirement of being red and expert.

Build Up a Contingent of Proletarian Teachers

In order to enable the school to truly become a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a crucible for turning out millions of new people who will fight for the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is evidently most important to build up a contingent of proletarian teachers. In the school, every movement of the teachers has a powerful impact on the students. In order to bring up students who will emulate, cherish and join force with the peasants and take root and make revolution in the countryside, it is necessary to have a contingent of teachers that will emulate, cherish and join force with the peasnts.

Under the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in education, some teachers who longed for an easy life and were afraid of hardship had a nostalgia for big cities. Because of this, it was necessary in accordance with the policies of the Party for intellectuals to carry out properly the work of uniting with, educating and transforming the original teaching ranks. Over the past several years, we organized the broad masses of teachers to go to the advanced communes and production brigades in the countryside to join and settle down in production teams, to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and to solve the question of for whom. We built scientific teaching bases in the countryside to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants on the one hand and to transform our world outlook on the other. We went to the advanced communes and production brigades in learning from Tachai in agriculture to carry out investigation and study, criticize capitalism, practice socialism in a big way and study the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao in the struggle. In the school, we took part directly in collective productive labor and encouraged the intellectuals to take part in labor. When mistaken ideas appeared among the intellectuals, we conducted positive education for them. We did not give in or cater to them, but paid attention to do meticulous political and ideological work. We organized them to study seriously the expositions of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the revolution in education and used the method of study, the method of discussion and the method of criticism and education to distinguish clearly between the correct and the incorrect lines.

The workers, peasants and soldiers form the main force of the revolution in education. We adopt many forms of "stepping out" and "inviting in" to enable the students never to divorce themselves from the poor and lower-middle peasants and to take the poor and lower-middle peasants as their teachers. When attending lessons in class struggle and line struggle, they must learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants. In vocational study, they likewise must learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants. On the one hand, we invite the poor and lower-middle peasants with practical experience back to the school to serve as full-time or part-time teachers. On the other hand, we step out and go to the advanced communes and production brigades in learning from Tachai in agriculture, and wherever we study we invite the poor and lower-middle peasants there to teach us. Our slogan is, "The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in the Ch'aoyang prefecture are our teachers as well as the object we must serve."

Apart from this, we also adopt the method of "officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers and soldiers teach each other" and assimilate the worker-peasant-soldier students as "teachers." In the three-in-one combination lesson group, the line of demarcation between the teachers and students has been shattered. The teachers and students help and learn from one another and study together, thus abolishing the traditional concept of the "dignity of the teacher." We also pick and retain some graduates as full-time or part-time teachers, and by means of "going up or stepping down many times," they are enabled to preserve the natural colors of the poor and lower-middle peasants. These methods have guaranteed the direct participation of more poor and lower-middle peasants in the revolution in education, placed the school in the midst of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and gradually built a contingent of proletarian teachers.

For the past several years we have, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, done some work and scored some achievements in the aspect of revolution in education. However, we are still very far from the historical task entrusted the school by the dictatorship of the proletariat. We are determined to bring into play the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit displayed in the years of revolutionary war and win a bigger victory in the revolution in education.

* * *

CAVALRYWOMEN

Cavalrywomen on the Tableland

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 28, 1975)

In the early morning a team of cavalrywomen could be seen cracking their whips and galloping over the vast open grassland on the tableland, leaping over moats and obstacles, and charging forward with the speed of lightning. This is the militia cavalrywomen squad of the No. 4 production brigade of the Kuyüan Pastoral Farm in Hopei Province undergoing hard training to acquire skills for wiping out the enemy.

The cavalrywomen squad was founded in the spring of 1971. At that time, squad leader Lü Chin-hua and several militiawomen including Wang Hsiu-ying, Shih Hai-lien and Liu Hai-lien thought that as the grassland on the tableland was on the anti-revisionist front and formed the northern portal of the motherland, if we militiawomen could also learn riding and master the skill of wiping out the enemy on horseback, we could contribute more toward defending the motherland. The Party branch of the production brigade and the broad masses of people actively supported them. However, there was also whipped up a cold wind. Some people said that "what utter nonsense it is for women to ride and take up military exercise." Influenced by old ideas, some of the parents also would not support their own daughters taking up riding. Lü Chin-hua thought: In the wicked old society, the exploiting classes cruelly oppressed and enslaved the women and forced the broad masses of working women to remain at the lowest strata. Today, we women have risen up to become the masters of the state, but there are still people trying to use the fallacy of "man is superior and woman is inferior" to fetter the hands of the women and to oppose our taking up horse riding and undergoing hard training to acquire skills for wiping out the enemy. We definitely cannot consent to that! Together with several militiawomen, she went deep among the people to conduct investigations and studies, and discovered that this was actually due to the sabotage of a trouble-making bad element who had not been properly reformed. They pounced upon this teacher by negative example and held a criticism meeting, thus vigorously criticizing the reactionary thinking that "man is superior and woman is inferior" and hitting out at the sabotaging activities of the class enemy. Some of the parents more seriously affected by old ideas also received an education and actively supported the militiawomen taking up riding.

None of the girls in the cavalry squad had ever been on a horse before. When they started learning how to ride, they really met with quite a few problems. With the help of the old pastoral workers, they used every moment of their free time after work for training. Some comrades practiced until their backs were sore and their legs ached, but no one uttered a single word of complaint or missed a single lesson. They said, "We are learning riding for the revolution, and if we are thrown off, we must get back on the horse again!" For the sake of mastering the technique of shooting on horseback, they practiced lifting bricks before and after meals to strengthen their arms. They assumed a riding stance on ground to practice cutting and thrusting with the saber. Yü Chin-jung was small in stature and her stamina

was poor, but taking the PLA as her model, she studied diligently and underwent hard training. Once, when practicing obstacle jumping, young Yü was thrown down together with her mount and fainted. When she came to, the comrades advised her to take a rest. She replied, "PLA fighters who are slightly wounded in the field would never retire from the firing line. What does this minor injury matter?" She carried on with her training. After more than a year, young Yü finally mastered the skill of wiping out the enemy on horseback.

In the past few years, the militiawomen of the cavalry squad seriously implemented the policy of "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and maintained integrating labor with military training, thus promoting production, as well as undergoing proper training in military technique. One night, when Lü Chin-hua and Shih Hai-lien were pasturing a herd of horses, there was a sudden downpour followed by thunder and lightning, and the herd became frightened and scattered. The pair of them thereupon took the pastoral farm as their battlefield and the horses as their hypothetical "enemy" to practice night pursuit. Taking advantages of the flashes of lightning, they chased after the scattered herd. After more than six hours of battle, they finally secured the herd. However, when they took count at day break, three were still missing. At that time, they were tired and weary, and were soaked through. However, taking no heed of their fatigue and giving play to the spirit of continuous fighting, they tightened their belt, continued to ride over the hills and finally brought back the three missing horses. In the past few years, by carrying out pasturing alongside with military training, they have all become experts in military affairs, and their pastoral farm has also become an advanced collective in production that have bred 416 horses for the state without losing a single one through illness.

The cavalrywomen squad constantly maintains a high degree of revolutionary vigilance and gives full play to the power of the iron hand of the dictatorship of the proletariat. One day, a 30-year-old man appeared from another village. Militiawoman Wang Hsiu-ying noticed that there was something suspicious about his behavior. She stepped forward to question him and discovered many loopholes in his replies. On the one hand she devised ways to make the man stay, and on the other hand went to the unit to report on the matter. However, everybody happened to be away at work, and when she returned, the rascal had already slipped away. Wang Hsiu-ying immediately got on her horse, raced outside the village and finally caught up with this rascal. Realizing that the situation was unfavorable, this man immediately turned on Wang Hsiu-ying and vainly attempted to put up a struggle. Wang Hsiu-ying showed not the slightest sign of fear in the face of the enemy, but heroically engaged him in combat. The commotion summoned the other militiamen who rushed over and eventually captured alive this evil person who fled secretly for fear of punishment.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Who Should Write Comments on Pupils?

by

The Second Middle School of I-ch'ing Municipality,
Hupeh Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 21, 1975)

In the past, comments on students were written by the form master. Through criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, the fellow students of the Senior Middle II of the Form Upper (A) Class of our school emancipated their minds and brought forth critical ideas to the old and bad rules and regulations that tied down the revolutionary spirits of the students. They pointed out that the old system of holding the form master alone responsible for making comments had the following problems:

Firstly, it often carries with it subjective one-sidedness. There are several tens of students in a class. Their world of activity is extremely broad, and it is not possible that the form master could understand them all. In commenting on the behavior of the cadres in the class and the backward students in the class, the form master could be quite specific. As to his comments on the majority of fellow students, since everybody has almost the same face, the comments on one could also fit well on another. This is because comments are written in accordance with the fragmentary and incomplete impressions. Therefore, they do not carry much guiding and educational functions on the students.

Secondly, it plays the role of upholding the dignity of teaching. Some students said, "Why is it that we are afraid of the form master? It is due to our fear that he might make bad comments on us." One of the students' big-character posters aptly said that "the comments are the trump cards for upholding the dignity of teaching." In fact, some of the teachers wrote comments not for encouraging the students to advance constantly, but for tying the students down with the old conventions in their minds and for taming the students who were full of vigor and vitality into timorous and punctilious "lamb."

Thirdly, it does not conform with the situation in the development of the revolution in education. At present, schools are run with doors open facing the countryside. In the students' activities to acquire industrial, agricultural and specialized knowledge, many workers and poor and lower-middle peasants are their teachers. Therefore, the comments should include the opinions of the workers and the poor lower-middle peasants.

Some of the form masters also said, "In the past, we had to cudgel our brains behind closed doors to write these comments. It took more than half a month to write these comments and the resulting comments did not play the role of guiding and encouraging the students as they should." Therefore

the form masters also supported the young fighters' revolutionary demand for reforming the system of making comments.

At the end of last term, under the active support of the Party branch of the school and the workers' propaganda team, the teachers and students of the Senior Middle II (A) Class had reformed the old system of making comments, and the comments were written by the students themselves. On the basis of correctly orienting the attitude by means of study to raise understanding, all students spared some time after school to write proper comments on themselves. After that they brought these comments to the study group for discussion and asked the whole class of students to supplement and amend their views. A group for the verification of comments was selected by the whole class of students and held responsible for summing up the views of all groups. In accordance with the comments made by the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants on the students' activities in learning industrial work and farming, this group amended and verified the comments written by every individual, and after these comments were read by the teachers concerned, they were handed back to the students themselves. If the students voiced disagreement which the group for verifying comments did not accept, it is possible for the teachers to conduct ideological work or to attach such views at the back.

This class took only four half-days to write comments on the pupils. The students were unanimously of the view that the comments written this way were more realistic and could reflect the behavior of the students in the moral, intellectual, physical and other fields.

The students said that the process of writing comments was also a process of learning from one another as well as a process of criticism and self-criticism. The merits of others deserved our study and the defects of others deserved our attention. Others would bring forward the defects which we were unaware of and this would help a lot in advancing our thinking. Some students said, "By writing comments this way, we have cast off the ideological burden. In the course of practicing the revolution in education hereafter, we dare to argue with the form master if we hold a different viewpoint." The form master also said, "Hereafter, I should discard my haughty airs, trust and rely on the 'children's corps'." The leaders of the school have popularized their method of work in other classes throughout the school and the results obtained are also very good.

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POLITICAL ECONOMY

The Economic Base and the Superstructure

by

Hung Ou (红藕)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 23, 1975)

The economic base is the economic system in a certain stage of development of the society and the sum total of the relations of production. The superstructure represents the viewpoints on politics, law, philosophy, art and religion in society as well as the political and legal institutions and systems in conformity with these viewpoints.

The contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base is one of the basic contradictions in society. It gives impetus to social development and reforms. The relationship between the superstructure and the economic base is one of dialectical unity. The economic base generally plays the chief decisive role. The superstructure is built upon the economic base and the nature of the economic base determines the nature of the superstructure. For example, the economic base of capitalist society is the capitalist relations of production, and the superstructure built upon this economic base is the state system of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the bourgeois ideology. The decisive role of the economic base is also manifested in the fact that "with the change of the economic foundation the entire immense superstructure is more or less rapidly transformed." ("Preface to a Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy")

However, the superstructure does not passively conform to the economic base. It has relative independence and exerts a tremendous reaction upon the economic base. The advanced superstructure is built in conformity with the demand for the development of an advanced economic base. It plays the role of giving impetus to the formation and consolidation of its own base and a destructive role on the old economic base, and has become a progressive force giving impetus to the productive forces. The decadent superstructure defends the old economic base and obstructs the emergence and development of the new economic base. Following the changes in the old economic base, the old superstructure and in particular the old ideology will not change immediately. It still exists for a fairly long time and plays the reactionary role of sabotaging the new economic base and restoring the old economic base, and becomes the reactionary force that obstructs the development of productive forces. The superstructure plays a decisive role on the economic base under certain conditions and this is more evident in the period of socialist revolution. This is because the socialist economic base cannot be born spontaneously within the old society and can only be formed and developed after the proletariat has seized political power.

In our country, the socialist transformation of the system of ownership has basically been accomplished and the socialist relations of production

have already been established. However, this economic base is still not stable and the bourgeois right in the system of ownership has not yet been wiped out completely. It still exists to a serious extent in the interrelations among people and still occupies a dominant position in distribution. Therefore, it is still necessary to continue the socialist revolution in the economic base.

In socialist society, the contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base is still one of the basic contradictions of society, because the two are in harmony as well as in contradiction with each other. As the state system and law of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and the socialist ideology with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as the guide, "such superstructure plays an active role in giving impetus to the victory of the socialist transformation in our country and the establishment of socialist labor organization. It is in conformity with the socialist economic base, which is the socialist relations of production." However, because of the existence of the old ideology, the idea of bourgeois right and the defects in certain links in the state apparatus, certain aspects in the various spheres of the superstructure are in reality still manipulated by the bourgeoisie and the bourgeoisie is still in an advantageous position. Some are being reformed but the results of the reforms are not consolidated. The old ideology and the old force of habit still tenaciously obstruct the growth of socialist new things. These are also in contradiction with the socialist economic base.

In the entire historical period of socialism, the struggle in the various spheres of the superstructure--through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie--is protracted, tortuous and even very acute at times. Therefore, "the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture," properly carry out the socialist revolution in the sphere of the superstructure, develop the new socialist things and consolidate the socialist economic base.

* * *

International Capital

by

Shih Ta (施达)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 24, 1975)

International capital is capital of an international character and a popular term for the bourgeoisie with international connections.

"Capital is an international force." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 147) Since its emergence, for the sake of going after excessive profits and constantly expanding the market for its products the bourgeoisie has driven it to all parts of the world. "It must nestle everywhere, settle everywhere, establish connexions everywhere" (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 254) and open up markets all over the world. This makes production and consumption in all countries bear a cosmopolitan character. In particular, after the development of capitalism to the stage of imperialism, the export of capital has become the foundation of imperialism for the exploitation and oppression of other countries. By means of the establishment of international monopoly alliances, imperialism has extended its blood sucking tentacles to all parts of the world and hence laid down a closely knitted network for the practice of capitalist exploitation and plunder all over the world. In this way, capital practices monopoly and domination not only at home but also in the international arena, thus giving rise to the global economic system of capitalism. Therefore Lenin pointed out, "As far as money is concerned, the bourgeois has always been international." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXIX, p. 172)

International capital has always been fraught with violent contention, but it also works in collusion to deal with the proletarian revolution in the world. After the victory of the October Socialist Revolution in Russia and the founding of the first state of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the world, Lenin pointed out that in Russia "the exploiters have been mastered, but not destroyed. They still have an international base in the form of international capital, a branch of which they represent." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 92)

"Regardless of the objective position of international imperialism or the economic interests of the bourgeoisie it embodies, it cannot exist in peace with the USSR." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, pp. 456-457) International imperialism supplied the White Russian bandits with hundreds of millions of loan and countless weapons, and even dispatched hundreds of thousands of troops to carry out armed intrusion in an attempt to stifle the Soviet government in its cradle. The proletariat and working people of Russia, under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, carried out three years of bloody battle before they eventually smashed the united attacks of the counter-revolutionary forces both within and outside the country, thus victoriously defending the Soviet state. Today, under the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, the counter-revolutionary restoration activities practiced by people like Lin Piao have inevitably to work

in collusion with imperialism and social-imperialism in the international arena. For the sake of toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, in the international arena, imperialism and social-imperialism have inevitably also to look for agents within our Party. Because of this, our dictatorship of the proletariat not only must suppress the restoration activities carried out by the new and old bourgeoisie at home, but also be on guard against subversion and aggression from imperialism and social-imperialism.

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ART TROUPES

Jen-min Jih-pao Acclaims Shoulder-Pole Art Troupes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1975)

the "people's daily" has devoted a whole page to reports of "shoulder-pole art troupes" travelling to the countryside and performing for the villagers in honan, hupeh, kiangsu and shangtung provinces. these troupes, mostly organized at county level, have been touring the mountainous areas as well as the plains, the grasslands as well as the fishing villages, and everywhere have been enthusiastically welcomed by the masses. the paper also carried a commentary entitled "acclaim the shoulder-pole spirit", which declares that such performances keep to the orientation of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

the commentary says: "under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, these art troupes are outstanding in their service to the poor and lower-middle peasants. they carry their stage properties and settings, their lighting and their costumes as well as their personal luggage by shoulder-pole, in knapsacks and in push-carts. they travel to communes and production brigades and perform revolutionary theatrical works adapted to local operas, and other revolutionary items. they have won the affection of the poor and lower-middle peasants who called them "shoulder-pole companies", "knapsack troupes", "push-cart troupes", or just "our own performers".

these companies embody the revolutionary spirit of the workers in literature and art, who think what the poor and lower-middle peasants think and regard it as their lofty responsibility to meet the urgent needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

"in china's vast rural areas, the poor and lower-middle peasants form an absolute majority of the population. they are the main force in the revolutionary movements for class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. during the entire historical period of socialism, there still exist classes, class contradictions, class struggle and the struggle between the two roads. in the ideological and cultural field, the struggle in the rural areas is likewise very complicated and acute. if the proletariat neglects to occupy any part of the ideological and cultural front, it will be occupied by the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. therefore, great stress must be laid on literature and art serving the poor and lower-middle peasant masses. this helps to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance for exercising proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie

in the cultural field and for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship."

the commentary points out that such revolutionary spirit not only ensures that the troupes live and perform in the countryside for long periods of time, but provides them with favourable conditions for the remoulding of their world outlook.

"they study marxist theory and learn from society, and they join the workers, peasants and soldiers in doing manual labour. in this way they acquaint themselves with the life and thinking of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and are therefore able to portray and present them well. all this helps them to enhance their re-education by the labouring people and narrow the differences between the workers and peasants, town and country and manual and mental labour, and put a limit to bourgeois right and all the old traditional ideas."

the commentary says in conclusion that this spirit should be carried forward and studied seriously by all other rural theatrical troupes, as well as by all larger troupes in big and medium cities, so as to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers better.

RURAL DOCTORS

Northeast China's Urban and Rural Doctors Exchange Experience

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 10, 1975)

the shenyang no. 5 people's hospital reports significant advances since strengthening its rural ties last year. doctors have gone in rotation to work in the countryside and barefoot doctors have gone to the hospital for advanced training.

this measure is aimed to improve the rural cooperative medical service, train competent barefoot doctors, change the world outlook of the urban medical personnel and promote the revolution in the medical work of city hospitals.

one half of the hospital's 460 medical workers went to settle in the rural areas in 1969. since then, it has sent out one-tenth of its doctors to tour rural people's communes every year. during the movement to

criticize lin piao and confucius, the medical staff have summed up their experience in repudiating the revisionist line on medical work and gained a deeper understanding of the significance of chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

last year, the hospital for the first time sent ten medical workers to serve as barefoot doctors in two people's communes for one year, and an equal number of barefoot doctors were invited to the hospital for advanced training. this year, 41 city medical workers went to the countryside and an equal number of rural barefoot doctors were given further training at the shenyang no. 5 people's hospital, rural central hospitals or commune clinics.

being among the peasants gave the city medical personnel a better understanding of the people they serve and the medical needs of the countryside. they give effective help to the cooperative medical service and barefoot doctors, new socialist things that have emerged during the cultural revolution. ten production brigades received help in consolidating their cooperative medical system. in addition, pharmacist lu yen-chih joined barefoot doctors of the taho brigade of the changchiatun commune in growing medicinal herbs and set up a simple pharmacy to prepare herbal drugs. she prepared a herbal eye lotion for treating trachoma of children free of charge. she also used traditional chinese medicine to good effect in treating patients with rheumatism and stomach disorders.

the city medical workers ran short-term classes for barefoot doctors and health workers who continue their regular farmwork but also serve the villagers. in three months this year, seventyeight peasants were trained as health workers for the production teams and primary schools in five brigades of the chinwutaitzu commune.

such activities have helped the hospital personnel see how they stressed treatment at the expense of preventive work in earlier years. on-the-spot experience led them to teach the local barefoot doctors how to deal with nightsoil better, eliminate the breeding ground of mosquitoes and adopt other preventive measures to control the spread of diseases. some urban medical workers learned how to administer acupuncture treatment and others went up the mountains to collect medicinal herbs.

in the countryside the medical workers had to break down their specialization and function as general practitioners coping with a wide spectrum of common complaints.

on their return, the city doctors are looking at the hospital's work with new eyes and finding ways to make things easier for the patients. some were cited as advanced workers and others admitted into the communist party. both doctors and nurses set themselves the aim of becoming experts in one field and competent in many skills.

the barefoot doctors who went to work in the hospital had a good influence on those who remained in the hospital, offering many opinions on the orientation of running the hospital, improving the regulations and style of work, restricting bourgeois right and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat in the hospital.

through systematic advanced training in the shenyang no. 5 people's hospital, rural barefoot doctors have made rapid progress in medical skill. since the beginning of this year, the number of cases the five brigades of the tamintun people's commune in hsinmin county have had to refer to other places dropped by 80 per cent.

GOOD HARVESTS

North China Province Strives for Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jun. 10, 1975)

a major wheat producer in north china, hopei province has deepened the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and achieved good results. wheat, barley and other crops are now growing better than last year. the sowing plans for oil and sugar bearing crops, bast fibre crops and tobacco were carried out much better than any previous year.

since the great leader chairman mao issued his important instruction on the question concerning theory, party organizations at various levels throughout the province have initiated a conscientious study of the instruction among rural cadres and commune peasants. people recognize that they must follow the tachai peasants in adhering to chairman mao's revolutionary line and work hard and self-reliantly, so as to contribute to consolidating the economic base of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

hopei province used to produce not enough grain to feed its population because of frequent natural calamities. under the leadership of the communist party, the peasants in the province have made efforts and achieved grain sufficiency in recent years. they have contributed their share to ending the need of shipping grain from south to north.

various localities have taken important measures to increase farm production. from january to april, the whole province sank 39,400 pump wells, completed 82,100 small irrigation projects, and added 166,000

hectares of irrigated land. owing to prompt field management, the standing wheat crop is doing very well. while setting up more small fertilizer plants and raising more pigs, peasants have collected more farmyard manure and produced more chemical fertilizer and humus acid fertilizer. wenan county alone has produced more than 1,700 tons of phosphorus fertilizer, eight times the output for the same period last year.

the province has been hit by dry spells this year. leading organizations at various levels aroused the masses who had carried water to dry wheatland by carts and shoulder-poles and brought more than 313,000 hectares of wheat under irrigation by the end of april. in early may, rain fell in some areas where the rural cadres and peasants speeded up sowing. many areas have introduced catch cropping in wheatfields and switched summer sowing to spring sowing so as to save considerable labour power and time for busy farming in summer.

cadres and workers of all trades consciously carry out the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for developing the national economy. leading organs lay stress on farm production, and an additional 40,000 cadres in the province have gone to join peasants in farm work since the beginning of this year, making up a total of 120,000 cadres in the villages.

at present, large quantities of farm tools, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, diesel oil, and medicine for summer use are being shipped into rural areas. commercial departments have sent people to find out the needs of people's communes and production brigades and teams.

COLLIERIES

Exhausted Colliery Rejuvenated

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jun. 10, 1975)

a 60-year-old colliery under the huainan coalmining administration in anhwei province, once predicted to be abandoned by 1967, has reported stable and high output since 1968.

the average annual output over the past six years was 14.7 per cent above state quota and 80 per cent above designed capacity. production costs dropped steadily, and fewer props were used.

the tatung colliery stood out as an advanced unit in anhwei province in the campaign to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry.

before liberation, decades of plunder by the imperialists and kuomintang reactionaries landed tatung in such disorder that it was expected to be closed by 1967. but the miners of new china rejected the assertion, pointing out there were still plenty of deposits. they pledged to get every workable ton of coal in the interest of the revolution.

the leadership supported the miners' initiative and called on them to collect data on the seams. fang chuan-yu, veteran miner and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the colliery, directed a three-in-one team of cadres, workers and technicians to probe into literature on the mine, seek the advice of retired miners and inspect every pit and roadway. the team also surveyed the surrounding geological formations and finally got a clear picture of the deposits.

the party committee of the colliery encouraged the workers and staff to conquer the threat of flood, fire and debris in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. a coalface crew came up against a serious leakage of water through both the roof and the floor. one day the water washed down so many rocks that they blocked the heading and menaced to stop all work. at this crucial moment, li chih-yu, a veteran miner and communist party member, and others rushed to the danger zone and cleared away the rocks. the resourceful workers then diverted the rock-and-coal-laden water into sumps and recovered the coal.

at some workfaces the coal is 50 to 60 degrees hot. it used to take some months to cool it by mud sealing before it could be cut. workers and cadres of the no. 1 mining crew worked together with the ventilation workers and developed a method of coal cutting simultaneous with mud pouring to ensure speed, safety and high output.

later on the main shaft became seriously inclined and had to be sealed off, and all the coal had to be hoisted through the auxiliary shaft normally used for the transportation of men and supplies. the leadership wanted to slash 200,000 tons from the yearly production quota, but the workers strongly objected. pooling their wisdom, they increased the hoisting capacity of the auxiliary shaft 150 per cent by some 20 innovations without additional investments. this enabled the colliery to maintain its annual output at half a million tons for three years running.

members of the communist party committee of the tatung colliery and leading cadres at levels below persist in collective productive labour and fight all hazards along with the workers. cadres at the top level spend 50 to 100 days in the pits a year, and those at the grassroots do so for 200 days or even more. workers warmly welcome this because they can find the cadres wherever they are needed to solve difficulties.

SPORTS

Preparations for China's Third National Games in Full Swing

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1975)

preparations for the third national games of the people's republic of china, scheduled for september this year, are going full steam ahead.

the coming games will include 28 sports items. preliminary competitions in the basketball, volleyball, football, baseball, softball, handball and chess events for adults started in 13 venues today, while the preliminary rounds in the junior basketball, volleyball and football events will begin july 20 in 18 places across the country.

soon after the preparatory committee for the third national games was set up in peking in february this year, various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the people's liberation army set out to make full and detailed preparations. most of them have so far formed their sports delegations to the games and called up entrants and coaches for study and training. they pledged themselves to study well chairman mao's important instruction on the question concerning theory and the marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and go all out to greet the third national games with the best of their performances.

in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line in sports, namely "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health," representatives from 300 grassroots units outstanding in mass sports, selected by various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the people's liberation army, will attend the national games to exchange experience.

the national games will include a calisthenics programme presented by more than 20,000 peking students, armymen and physical culture workers who take time out regularly for rehearsal. professional artists in many localities and the army as well as peasant-painters in huhsien county, shensi province, are designing posters and an emblem for the third national games.

POSTAGE STAMPS

China Issues Special Stamps on Theme of Wushu

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1975)

a set of six stamps under the general heading of "wushu" (traditional chinese boxing and sword play) was issued by the ministry of posts and telecommunications of the people's republic of china today.

the designs were selected to encourage mass sports activities in the interests of socialism in line with chairman mao's principle "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health".

five of the multi-coloured photoengraved stamps, measuring 30 x 40 millimetres, have a face value of eight fen. the sixth, 30 x 60 millimetres, has a value of 43 fen. the designs show a boy poised with a broad sword, a girl exercising with a pair of swords, a girl doing a boxing exercise, a boy leaping with a spear, a girl training with a cudgel and a boy wielding a three-section cudgel against two girls armed with spears.

a traditional sport popular among the chinese people, wushu has powerful and vigorous routines. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line in sports, it has become more popular since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs Leaves Peking for Changchun

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1975)

australian minister for foreign affairs donald robert willesee and madame willesee and their party left here for changchun by air this morning at the end of their visit to peking.

they were being accompanied by deputy director of the american and oceanian department of the chinese foreign ministry wu fan-wu and australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald and his wife.

among those seeing them off at the airport were foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and departmental director lin ping and deputy departmental directors chang han-chih and liu hua of the chinese foreign ministry.

present were also minister-counsellor li jae pil of the korean embassy and diplomatic officials of the australian embassy in peking.

while in peking, the distinguished australian guests visited a people's commune and toured the great wall, ting ling (one of the ming tombs) and the palace museum.

Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs Leaves Changchun for Shenyang

(NCNA-English Chengchun, Jun. 11, 1975)

australian minister for foreign affairs donald r. willesee, madame willesee and his party wound up their visit in the northeast china city of changchun and left for shenyang by special plane this morning.

while in changchun, minister for foreign affairs willesee and the other distinguished australian guests visited the changchun no. 1 motor vehicle plant and its kindergarten and viewed the city, and they were warmly welcomed by the local people wherever they went. children of

the kindergarten entertained the guests with a song and dance performance.

foreign minister and madame willesee and other distinguished guests arrived in changchun from peking by special plane at noon yesterday. they were guests of honour at a banquet given that evening by the kirin provincial revolutionary committee. lan kan-ting, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and foreign minister willesee made toasts at the banquet.

vice-chairman lan kan-ting, vice-chairman chen chung of the changchun city revolutionary committee and leading members of other local departments concerned greeted the distinguished guests at the airport upon their arrival and saw them off upon departure.

Australian Trade Negotiations Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1975)

an australian trade negotiations group led by mr. j.t. fogarty, first assistant secretary of the department of overseas trade, left peking by air for home today.

seeing the australian guests off at the airport were sun so-chang, deputy departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and kevin liddy, commercial counsellor of the australian embassy here.

fogarty and his party arrived in peking on june 2 as guests of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

First Visit of Chinese Freighter to Australia

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jun. 10, 1975)

"feng lei", a 10,000-ton freighter designed and built entirely by chinese workers and technical personnel rode at anchor in the western australian port of albany on june 4 on its first voyage to australia.

a reception was given aboard yesterday by chu chi-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in australia, and huang wei-chen, captain of the freighter. among the guests were h.j. smith, mayor of albany, e.v.e.

hart, regional director of the department of overseas trade, other australian officials, businessmen and journalists. the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

guests from australian transport departments made a tour of the ship and inspected its equipment. they said it is a good ship and expressed their appreciation of the remarkable achievements made by the chinese people in building the ship.

CHINA AND CANADA

All-China Sports Federation Leader Meets Canadian Education and Sport Tour

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1975)

li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee), met with all members of the canadian education and sport tour led by brian pendleton here today. in their friendly conversation, li ching-chuan thanked the canadian friends for their effort to expel the chiang kai-shek clique and restore the lawful rights of the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee) in the international olympic committee.

the canadian friends arrived in peking on june 5. they had discussions with chinese colleagues working in the field of sports, visited the peking physical culture institute and the peking spare-time sports school, inspected sports facilities and toured places of historical interest in peking.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Welcomes Gambian President Dawda Kairaba Jawara

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1975)

the "people's daily" of june 11 carries an editorial entitled: "warmly welcome president dawda kairaba jawara". it reads in full as follows:

dawda kairaba jawara, president of the republic of the gambia, is due to arrive in peking today on a state visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. from faraway western africa, president jawara brings us the precious friendship of the gambian people. with sincere and friendly sentiments, the chinese people extend

a warm welcome to the distinguished gambian guests.

a beautiful country on the west african coast, the gambia was subjected to colonialist aggression and oppression and the heroic gambian people waged long struggle for national liberation and against the criminal colonialist and imperialist rule before they finally achieved independence in 1965. since then, the gambian government and people have made unremitting efforts and achieved gratifying results in safeguarding state sovereignty, protecting natural resources and developing the national economy. the gambian government pursues a policy of non-alignment, stands for african unity and cooperation, opposes imperialist aggression and plunder, demands a change in the unequal international economic order and supports the people of asia and africa in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. it gives warm support for the just struggle of the arab and palestinian peoples. all this makes beneficial contributions to the unity of the third world against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

a vigorous and excellent situation now prevails on the african continent. the great african people are advancing from victory to victory in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism. the people's armed struggles and mass movements in the not yet independent regions in africa are continuing to surge forward. the independent african countries are winning constant new victories in their struggle to consolidate political independence and achieve economic independence. at the conference of heads of state and government of west african states held recently in lagos, a treaty of the economic community of west african states was signed and the founding of the biggest organization of regional economic cooperation in africa was proclaimed. this is a major event of great significance for western africa. it shows that african countries are more united than before in waging their struggle against the exploitation and plunder by imperialism, the superpowers in particular, and for breaking with the old international economic order and establishing new international economic relations. it also indicates the strong will and determination of the people in western africa and in africa as a whole to actively develop their national economy by relying on their own manpower and material force and through unity and mutual help. the chinese people are greatly elated at the new achievements of the fraternal african people in their united struggle.

both china and the gambia are developing countries belonging to the third world. in the long struggles against imperialism and colonialism, the people of our two countries have supported and encouraged each other. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and the gambia last year opened a new page in the friendly relations between the two countries and the friendship

between the two peoples. president jawara's current visit to china will surely make new contributions to enhancing the friendship between the people of china and the gambia and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Gambian President and Lady Jawara Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1975)

president sir dawda kairaba jawara of the republic of the gambia, lady chilel jawara and his party arrived here by air this morning to a warm welcome by chinese leaders and several thousand people of the chinese capital.

president jawara has come on a state visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the distinguished gambian guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by chinese leaders li hsien-nien, ulanfu and wang chen, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of the first ministry of machine building li shui-ching, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress fu yu-fang, vice-foreign ministers wang hai-jung and ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu, madame lin chia-mei, and chinese ambassador to the gambia lei yang. on behalf of chairman chu teh of the n.p.c. standing committee and premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien extended welcome to the gambian president and lady jawara.

the gambian president and lady jawara are accompanied on the visit by yaya ceesay, minister of agriculture and natural resources; a.b. njie, minister of external affairs; s.m. dibba, minister of economic planning and industrial development; l.k. jabang, parliamentary secretary of the ministry of external affairs; h. lloyd-evans, inspector general of police; m.m. sosseh, deputy secretary general of the president's office; dr. a.j. langley, permanent secretary of the ministry of economic planning and industrial development; m.b. wadda, deputy permanent secretary of the ministry of external affairs; s. conateh, director of information and broadcasting; and s.m. jeng, chief of protocol.

president jawara's visit to china occurs not long after the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and the gambia and will further promote the friendly relations between the two countries. peking today was filled with a warm atmosphere of the friendship between

the people of china and the gambia. multi-coloured banners fluttered over the main streets and huge streamers trailing from high buildings read: "firmly support the gambian people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and the gambia exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the third world exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

peking airport flew the national flags of the gambia and china. when president and lady jawara stepped down from the plane, chinese leaders li hsien-nien, ulanfu and wang chen went forward and cordially shook hands with them. at a grand ceremony of welcome, the band struck up the national anthems of the republic of the gambia and china. president jawara, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien, reviewed an honour guard made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army.

when president and lady jawara and the other distinguished gambian guests went round to meet the crowd, the scene of the airport was one of jubilation. youngsters danced to the accompanyment of music and others waved bouquets and shouted slogans to thank the distinguished gambian guests for bringing to the chinese people the profound sentiments of the gambian people. president and lady jawara repeatedly waved back in acknowledgement.

upon their arrival at the guest house, president and lady jawara were cordially received by madame kang ke-ching and madame tong ying-chao.

present at the airport were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Gambian President Jawara Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and sir dawda kairaba jawara, president of the republic of the gambia, held talks here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the gambian side were yaya ceesay, minister of agriculture and natural resources; a.b. njie, minister of external affairs; s.m. dibba, minister of economic planning and industrial development; l.k. jabang, parliamentary secretary of the ministry of

external affairs; h. lloyd-evans, inspector general of police; m.m. sosseh, deputy secretary general of the president's office; dr. a.j. langley, permanent secretary of the ministry of economic planning and industrial development; m.b. wadda, deputy permanent secretary of the ministry of external affairs; s. conateh, director of information and broadcasting; and s.m. jeng, chief of protocol.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned ho kung-kai, chang keng-ho, cheng fei, lu kuei, chin feng-chu and kao chien-chung, as well as chinese ambassador to the gambia lei yang.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Gambian President

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met with gambian president sir dawda kairaba jawara, lady chilel jawara and other distinguished gambian guests accompanying the president on the visit in hospital here this afternoon.

among the guests present were yaya ceesay, minister of agriculture and natural resources, a.b. njie, minister of external affairs, s.m. dibba, minister of economic planning and industrial development, l.k. jabang, parliamentary secretary of the ministry of external affairs, h. lloyd-evans, inspector general of police, m.m. sosseh, deputy secretary general of the president's office, dr. a.j. langley, permanent secretary of the ministry of economic planning and industrial development, and m.b. wadda, deputy permanent secretary of the ministry of external affairs.

present on the occasion were vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister ho ying and deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry tang wen-sheng and kao chien-chung.

Chu Teh, Li Hsien-nien, Ulanfu and Wang Chen Meet with President and Lady Jawara and Other Distinguished Gambian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1975)

chinese state leaders chu teh, li hsien-nien, ulanfu and wang chen this evening met with president sir dawda kairaba jawara of the republic of the gambia, lady chilel jawara and other distinguished gambian guests accompanying president jawara on his visit. they were photographed together.

Peking Grand Banquet Warmly Welcomes President and Lady Jawara and Other Distinguished Guests from the Gambia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, hosted a grand banquet in the name of premier chou en-lai here this evening to warmly welcome president sir dawda kairaba jawara of the republic of the gambia and lady jawara, and the other distinguished gambian guests accompanying the president on the visit.

among those attending the banquet were ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang chen, vice-premier of the state council; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building; and madame lin chia-mei.

the national flags of the gambia and china hung side by side in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people this evening. the band played the tune "welcome to our guests" as president and lady jawara entered the banquet hall in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and president sir dawda kairaba jawara spoke at the banquet (their speeches released in full separately). after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of the republic of the gambia and china.

the hosts and guests talked cordially and toasts were drunk to the furtherance of the friendship between the people of china and the gambia and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

present at the banquet were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress ma cheng-chieh, fu yu-fang and tseng sheng;

leading members of government departments, departments concerned of the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including wang hai-jung, ho ying, chen chieh, chen mu-hua, peng shao-hui, teng tung-che, huang ching-hsi, liang chang-wu, chiang hui-lien, chou tzu-chien, chang pin, hsia chih-hsu, chang wei-min, li chi, li ching-chuan, mu ching, pan fei, wang shou-jen, wang yeh-chiu, shen tu, huang tso-chen and chai tse-min, as well as chinese ambassador to the gambia lei yang.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech at Banquet in Honor of Gambian President Jawara

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1975)

following is the text of vice-premier li hsien-nien's speech at the banquet here this evening in honour of president sir dawda kairaba jawara of the republic of the gambia:

your excellency respected president sir dawda jawara and lady chilel jawara,

distinguished gambian guests,

friends and comrades,

we are very happy that his excellency sir dawda jawara, president of the republic of the gambia, and lady chilel jawara have come to our country on a state visit at the invitation of the chinese government, bringing to the chinese people the friendship of the gambian people. i am entrusted by premier chou en-lai to host this evening's banquet. on behalf of chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress, premier chou en-lai and the chinese government and people, i wish to extend our warm welcome to his excellency the president and lady jawara and all the other distinguished guests from the gambia.

the chinese and gambian peoples have always been friendly to each other. the gambian people are an industrious and talented people with a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism. in the past,

the chinese and gambian peoples, who sympathized with and supported each other in the protracted common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, forged a profound friendship. with the formal establishment of diplomatic relations last year, the relations between china and the gambia entered a new stage. in january this year, the honourable alieu badara n'jie, minister of external affairs of the gambia, visited china. shortly afterwards, vice-minister chiang hui-lien visited the gambia as the representative of the chinese government. and now his excellency the president and lady jawara have come to china on a friendly visit, which marks a new development in the friendly relations between our two countries. this important visit by his excellency the president will add a new page to the annals of china-gambia relations.

friends and comrades,

the distinguished gambian guests come from vigorous, united and militant africa. the great african people are continuing to advance victoriously in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism. the many independent african states are marching forward on the road of consolidating national independence, safeguarding state sovereignty and developing their national economy and culture. at the recent conference of the heads of state and government of the west african countries held in lagos, the treaty of the economic community of west african states was signed. it shows that in the struggle to safeguard political independence and win economic independence, the west african states, and indeed all african states, have the common desire to get united to combat control, plunder and exploitation by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and the superpowers and defend their national economic rights and interests. it also shows that in their fight against the imperialist attempt to shift off the economic crisis and for the establishment of a new international economic order, the african peoples share the common wish to rely on their own strength and to unite and cooperate on the basis of equality and mutual benefit to promote the economic prosperity of the african countries.

in the non-independent territories in southern africa, the armed struggles and mass movements against white racism waged by the peoples of zimbabwe, namibia and azania with the vigorous support of the independent african states are continuing to deepen and deal steady and heavy blows at the reactionary vorster and smith regimes. at the instigation and with the support of the imperialists, the superpowers and the reactionary vorster regime, the rhodesian racist regime recently used counter-revolutionary violence to brutally massacre members of national liberation forces and patriots of zimbabwe while craftily talking about "reconciliation" and "dialogue". this harsh fact fully explodes its

"reconciliation" as a hoax and further reveals its ferocious features as a bunch of ruthless butchers. the perverse action of the reactionary smith regime will only arouse the zimbabwean and other african peoples to stronger hatred for imperialism, colonialism and racism and urge them to carry the armed struggle for national liberation through to the end. we believe that the courageous zimbabwean people, relying on their own strength, reinforcing their unity and persevering in struggle, will surely win final victory in their struggle for national independence with the vigorous support of other african countries.

the chinese and african peoples have gone through common historical experiences, and we all belong to the third world. at present, we face a common fighting task. following chairman mao tsetung's consistent teachings, the chinese people will always stand together in mutual support and march forward shoulder to shoulder with the great african people in the third world's united struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

we are very glad that the current visit to china by his excellency president jawara has provided an opportunity for an exchange of views on questions of common interest and on further developing the relations between our two countries. we have no doubt that his excellency the president's visit will make a beneficial contribution to the promotion of friendship and mutual understanding between our two peoples and of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

now, i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of the gambia and the well-being of her people,

to the further growth of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and the gambia,

to the health of his excellency the president and lady jawara,

to the health of the other distinguished gambian guests,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here exclamation

President Dawda Jawara's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1975)

following is
the text of speech by president sir dawda kairaba jawara of the gambia at the banquet in his honour in peking this evening:

your excellency vice-premier li hsien-nien,

distinguished guests,

it is with profound joy and satisfaction that my wife and i are here today on a state visit to your great and ancient country of the people's republic of china. as we never visited this country before, i was very pleased to accept your kind invitation to pay a state visit, and since then my wife and i have been looking forward to the visit. accordingly, we are very happy to be here to spend a few days with you all, and to consolidate the friendship and close co-operation recently established between our two countries and peoples. i am most grateful to your excellency for the kind sentiments you have expressed and for the warm welcome extended to us and to the members of my delegation. i am greatly touched and encouraged by this demonstration of genuine friendship, and i am even more confident now that our two governments and peoples, though separated by a great distance, will, during the near future, develop even closer ties of friendship and co-operation as our newly established but cordial relations get consolidated and expanded. the people's republic of china is a great country and a land of progress, peace and stability. these qualities alone constitute a great attraction to any peace-loving country which believes in world peace and international friendship, co-operation and understanding.

for years, your excellency, the industrious people of china have dedicated themselves under the wise and selfless leadership of chairman mao to the task of developing your country, improving the economy and raising the standard of living. independent observers have commented favourably on the achievements you have made in this direction. they have commented on your successful socialist form of government, established since the great liberation, which guarantees the peace and stability prevailing, thereby facilitating unimpeded development of the country.

i am glad to have this opportunity to see for myself some of the considerable achievements you have made and i am very pleased to be able to say that i am very much impressed by what i have seen so far. i look forward to seeing more of your exciting country. i wish to congratulate you, your excellency, and the government and people of the people's republic of china.

i feel very encouraged by your achievements, for we, too, have been striving for the past ten years to improve the lot of our people. as the gambia is an agricultural country, my government has naturally concentrated a lot of effort on agriculture. as a result, our agricultural products have increased steadily during the past few years. a major step has been the nationalisation of our groundnut industry; the main agricultural activity in the gambia. new crops and farming methods have been introduced, and the results have been quite favourable. as there is still a lot to be done, however, we will seize every opportunity during our visit to know as much as possible about your agricultural methods with a view to adopting some of them or adapting some to our own requirements and circumstances. this is in fact one of the important aspects of our visit.

with regard to foreign relations, our policy is to establish friendly relations with as many countries as possible; for we follow a policy of peaceful co-existence between nations, on the basis of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, which accords fully with your own well-known five principles, a cornerstone of your foreign policy. i am glad that this peaceful policy we have in common has led to the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. this is also the guiding policy of the united nations organization and the organisation of african unity. this is why my government and i believe in these two organisations founded to devote their efforts to the furtherance of world peace and stability, on the basis of peaceful co-existence between states and respect for the territorial integrity of member states. i have often expressed my faith in the united nations and the organisation of african unity, but at this stage of sino-gambian relations, it may be useful to outline to your excellency the main aspects of my government's policy vis-a-vis these international bodies. i have great faith in both organisations and my government will continue to give them full support.

as china is a member of the united nations and indeed a permanent member of the security council, and is therefore well-informed of united nations matters, i do not propose to discuss that organisation any further. it may, however, be worthwhile to mention a few main facts about the organisation of african unity. the two main objectives of the organisation of african unity are, in the first place, to achieve the freedom of the rest of africa still under foreign domination, and, secondly, to achieve greater african unity. after many years' struggle by african freedom fighters, with the support of independent africa and certain freedom-loving countries, including china, great strides have been made towards the first objective. portugal has abandoned her colonial wars and recognised the independence of guinea-bissau and the rights of the people of mozambique and angola to independence. there

still remain, however, the problem of the illegal regime in zimbabwe, the unlawful occupation of namibia by south africa and the problem of apartheid in south africa itself.

with regard to even these remaining problems, however, there have been important developments and moves in the right direction. i refer to the comparatively recent negotiations which led to the release of some nationalist leaders of zimbabwe and to the initial talks in lusaka. it is unfortunate, however, that the talks were suspended before they reached their logical conclusion. they were, nevertheless, a good sign. as soon as the illegal regime in zimbabwe is ready, the talks should be resumed. in the meantime, the courageous freedom fighters have no alternative but to continue and intensify the armed struggle. the gambia and all other african countries will continue to give moral and material support to the freedom fighters until they gain their freedom and independence. it is our hope that peace-loving countries outside africa, of which the people's republic of china is a prominent one, will continue to give moral and material support to the freedom fighters and to observe the united nations sanctions against the illegal regime in zimbabwe, and to condemn south africa's unlawful occupation of namibia and its apartheid policy of racial discrimination and the suppression of the black majority by the white minority. the people's republic of china has been one of the greatest supporters of the african struggle and i wish to thank the chinese government and people for this valuable support.

the freedom fighters in zimbabwe, with the support of the organisation of african unity and all peace-loving countries in the world, demand the right to independence on the basis of majority rule, the immediate release of their political leaders and other detainees still in custody, and the full restoration of all human rights denied them for so long in their own country.

the situation is similar in namibia. the o.a.u. and u.n. policies on namibia also are identical. the continued occupation of namibia by south africa is unlawful, and south africa must surrender jurisdiction over the territory to the united nations. until the south african government does so, the freedom fighters will have no alternative but to continue the armed struggle.

your excellency, this briefly, is the situation in africa. the political problems i have mentioned are, however, not our only problems. we have economic and social problems as well; but it is only after the political problems have been solved that we will be able to devote all our energy and resources to the task of solving our remaining problems and consolidating african unity china's assistance to developing african countries in these economic and social fields are very much appreciated. the gambia in particular is most grateful to the people's republic of china for the long-term.

interest-free loan granted to it under the economic and technical agreement between the people's republic of china and the republic of the gambia, signed here in peking during the official visit of my foreign minister the hon a.b. n'jie in february this year. i seize this opportunity to thank the government and people of the people's republic of china for this generous assistance.

in conclusion, your excellency, i wish to assure you that whatever our problems may be, my government and i will continue to pay great attention to the development of the friendly relations which now bind our two countries together.

in the meantime, i wish to seize this opportunity to thank you once more for the kind invitation extended to me and my wife to visit your great, historic and beautiful country.

your excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, it is my honour to invite you to join me and drink to the health and personal well-being of his excellency chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND GREECE

Chinese Ambassador Leaves Athens for Home

(NCNA-English Athens, Jun. 9, 1975)

chou po-ping, chinese ambassador to greece, left here for home today upon conclusion of his term of office.

among those seeing him off at the airport were stylianos vassilicos, chief of the protocol department of the foreign ministry of greece, and ambassadors of several countries accredited to the country.

ambassador chou po-ping gave a farewell reception on may 30. the diplomatic corps feted him on june 5.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a cordial, friendly conversation with all members of the secretaries' delegation of the japan-china friendship dietmen's league.

adviser to the delegation is sachio uemuri, secretary-general of the league, leader of the delegation is ehi itoshui, and deputy leader is chigeru wakabaya.

li fu-teh, council member of the china-japan friendship association, was present on the occasion.

Chinese Women's Volleyball Team Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1975)

a shanghai women's volleyball team with weng pin-fang as leader and li tsung-yu as deputy leader left shanghai by air today for a friendly visit to osaka and yokohama, japan.

the shanghai women's volleyball team is composed of volleyball enthusiasts in shanghai factories, schools, and other units.

seeing the team off at the airport were wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. two japanese visitors now in shanghai were also present.

NPC Vice Chairman Yao Lien-wei Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1975)

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a cordial, friendly conversation with the secretaries' delegation of the japan-china friendship dietmen's league. adviser to the delegation is sachio uemuri, secretary-general of the league, leader of the delegation is ehi itoshui, and deputy leader is chigeru wakabaya.

present on the occasion were sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with aiichiro fujiyama and kazutsura kawase, president and vice-president of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, and other japanese friends.

present on the occasion were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and leading members of organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, jung feng-hsiang, chou chi and lin lien-teh.

President of Chinese Amity Association Fetes Japanese Fine Artists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a japanese fine artists' delegation.

among the guests were kazumasa nakagawa, honorary leader of the delegation, adviser to the japan-china cultural exchange association and noted japanese painter; torao miyagawa, leader of the delegation and permanent director of the japan-china cultural exchange association; kyuhei muraoka, secretary general of the delegation; and all members of the delegation.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and fine artists, including wang yeh-chiu, yang chi, wu chung-chao, sun ping-hua, shao yu and pao cheng-ku.

the japanese fine artists' delegation arrived here yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Ministry of National Defence Gives Banquet in Honor of Korean People's Army Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1975)

the ministry of national defence of the people's republic of china gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the korean people's army friendship visiting group with lieutenant general cho myong son, deputy chief of general staff of the korean people's army, as leader and senior colonel pak sang yun as deputy leader.

among the guests were li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china, the embassy's military attache senior colonel kang song chol and other officials.

attending were chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, wei po-ting, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, pai hsiang-kuo, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, hu chi-tsai, deputy commander of the p.l.a. engineering corps, yang chen, deputy commandant of the military and political academy, and leading members of other departments concerned shang li-ko, chai cheng-wen, shih hsia, li yuan-ming, yin tso-chen, liang feng and hsing jen-hsien.

the banquet was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere. speaking at the banquet, deputy chief of general staff chang tsai-chien praised the outstanding achievements of the korean people's army in the liberation war of the fatherland and in strengthening army building and consolidating the national defence and safeguarding the fruits of revolutionary victory since the war.

speaking of the friendship between the people and armies of china and korea, he said: "the recent visit to china by the korean party and government delegation led by the korean people's great leader and chinese people's close comrade-in-arms president kim il sung was crowned with success. this is a historic event in the annals of the friendship between the chinese and korean people, and an important contribution to further strengthening the militant friendship and great unity of the two parties, the two countries, the two peoples and the two armies of china and korea and to promoting the world people's revolutionary cause of unity against imperialism."

he said that the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, like the people of the whole country, are determined to follow chairman mao's teachings and strive for the further strengthening of the

friendship and unity of the peoples of the two countries and will always closely unite with the fraternal korean people and the korean people's army, in all eventuality, and fight shoulder to shoulder with them and carry the common revolutionary cause through to the end.

"we firmly support the korean people in their just struggle to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland," he added.

delegation leader cho myong son in his speech spoke in warm terms of the achievements which the chinese people's liberation army has made under the leadership of the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung in socialist revolution and construction and in strengthening army building and national defence capabilities. he gave an account of the struggle of the korean people's army to launch an effective speed fight on all fronts of socialist construction under the wise leadership of the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and by holding high the banners of the three great revolutionary movements -- ideological, technical and cultural and of their struggle to realize an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

he pointed out that the peoples and armies of the two countries are brothers and comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. the korean people's army is resolved to do its utmost to further strengthen and develop the friendship and unity sealed in blood between the peoples and armies of the two countries, he said.
"our people and armymen firmly support the chinese people and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army in their struggle to liberate their sacred territory of taiwan province," he added.

the korean people's army friendship visiting group arrived in peking this morning. deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff chang tsai-chien was at the airport to greet the delegation.

President Kim Il Sung Stops Over at Urumchi On Way Home

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jun. 10, 1975)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and his wife, and delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by him arrived in urumchi by special plane this morning after visiting romania, algeria, mauritania, bulgaria and yugoslavia. they left here for home after a brief stopover.

leaving by the special plane were members of the delegation kim dong gyu, o jin u, ryoo jang jik, ho dam and chong song nam, as well as other members of president kim il sung's party.

upon their arrival in and departure from urumchi, president kim il sung and his wife and the korean delegation led by him were given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by yang yung, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, second secretary of the c.p.c. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee, vice-chairman of the sinkiang uighur autonomous regional revolutionary committee and commander of the sinkiang military area command of the chinese people's liberation army, on behalf of the c.p.c. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee and the sinkiang uighur autonomous regional revolutionary committee.

among those present were leading members of the party, government and army in the autonomous region, including comrades tsao szu-ming and ismayil aymat.

present at the airport were chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and ho chang-ming, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry; as well as d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife made a special trip to urumchi from peking to greet president kim il sung and his wife and the other distinguished korean guests and bid them farewell.

the c.p.c. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee and the sinkiang uighur autonomous regional revolutionary committee gave a dinner in the airport in honour of president kim il sung and his wife, and other distinguished korean guests.

Korean People's Army Friendship Group Visits Peking Armoured Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1975)

the korean people's army friendship visiting group with lieutenant general cho myong son, deputy chief of general staff of the korean people's army, as leader and senior colonel pak sang yun as deputy leader, today visited an armoured unit of the peking units of the people's liberation army in the company of chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff.

when lieutenant general cho myong son and other korean comrades arrived at the unit's barracks at 10 o'clock this morning, they were greeted with cordial handshake by deputy political commissar of the peking units chen jen-hung and leading members of the armoured unit yeh chen-liang and pai hsueh-tien. several hundred commanders and fighters lined the route to extend a warm welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms. some of them carried red flags and streamers while others played sona (a chinese musical instrument) and beat drums and gongs.

the distinguished korean guests watched a display of several items of military skills by the unit's commanders and fighters. the korean comrades-in-arms warmly applauded the performance by the tank men.

at the end of the display, lieutenant general cho myong son met with the commanders and fighters who participated in the display. he pointed out that it was owing to the implemention of chairman mao tsetung's military line and the principle of self-reliance and hard work that the commanders and fighters were able to show such results in the display. he wished them greater successes in their military training. the korean comrades-in-arms visited a "may 7" factory run by armymen's wives and attended a theatrical performance by the unit's amateur propaganda team.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Vice President of Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Meets Mexican Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1975)

ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, this evening met and feted members of the mexican federal chamber of deputies guillermo jimenez morales, ruis adolfo santibanez and jesus garcia lovera y sra and his wife. they had a friendly conversation. present on the occasion were deputy departmental director of the chinese foreign ministry chen teh-ho as well as minister-counsellor of the mexican embassy in peking fernando flores tejada and his wife.

the mexican guests arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

NPC Vice Chairman Yao Lien-wei Meets
Mexican Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1975)

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with members of the mexican federal chamber of deputies guillermo jimenez morales, ruis adolfo santibanez and jesus garcia lovera y sra and his wife.

fernando flores tejada, minister-counsellor of the mexican embassy in peking, was present.

present were ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

President and Mrs. Marcos Leave Peking for
Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1975)

president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines and mrs. imelda romualdez marcos and the other distinguished philippine guests left here for shanghai by special plane this afternoon in the company of chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and madame cho lin.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by chinese leaders hua kuo-feng, wu teh and ku mu, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign trade li chiang, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and several thousand people of the chinese capital.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of china and the philippines. the band struck up the national anthems of the two countries. president marcos, accompanied by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, reviewed an honour guard made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when president and mrs. marcos waved good-bye to the well-wishers, the airport resounded with the sound of drums and gongs. youngsters performed gay dances while others waved flowers and shouted

slogans to hail the success of president and mrs. marcos's visit to china, acclaim the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and the philippines, and express the hope that the people of the two countries would live in friendship from generation to generation.

also at the airport were lin chiao-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen wei-chi, vice-minister of light industry; hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; ho lan-chieh, vice-president of the supreme people's court; shih shao-hua, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; and ting kuo-yu, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

heads of diplomatic missions in peking were also present.

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, the foreign ministry's protocol department director chu chuan-hsien and deputy director of the asian affairs department cheng jui-sheng are also accompanying the president and mrs. marcos to shanghai.

this morning, president marcos visited a unit under the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army in the company of vice-premier ku mu, and received a warm welcome from ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., wang chen-hsiang, deputy commander of the peking units of the p.l.a., wu chung, commander of the p.l.a. peking garrison, and commanders and fighters of the unit. the distinguished philippine guests watched a show of military skills staged by the p.l.a. men. later, president marcos and his party proceeded to view the "may 7" cadre school of the eastern district of peking municipality and were warmly received by ting kuo-yu, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the cadre school.

mrs. marcos visited the peihai kindergarten this morning and watched a programme of songs and dances presented by the children there.

Philippine President and Mrs. Marcos Arrive in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 10, 1975)

president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines, mrs. imelda romualdez marcos and the other distinguished philippine guests accompanying the president on the visit arrived here from peking by special plane this afternoon in the company of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and his wife cho lin, and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

they were given a warm welcome at the airport by ma tien-shui, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and more than 2,000 local people.

colourful bunting fluttered along main thoroughfares in shanghai. huge slogans of welcome trailed from tall buildings, which read "warmly welcome president and mrs. marcos exclamation" "warmly welcome the distinguished philippine guests exclamation" "firmly support the philippine people in their struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and the philippines exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

the hungchiao airport flew the national flags of china and the philippines. when president and mrs. marcos alighted from the airplane amid cheers and beating of drums and gongs, vice-chairman ma tien-shui and others walked over and had cordial handshakes with the distinguished guests. two girls presented president and mrs. marcos with bouquets. when the distinguished guests walked round to meet the crowds, people beat drums and gongs and gaily dressed young women, with bouquets in hand, sang and danced to extend their warm welcome to the distinguished guests. beaming with smile, president and mrs. marcos kept waving to the crowds in acknowledgement.

Shanghai Banquet in Honor of President and Mrs. Marcos

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 10, 1975)

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines, mrs. marcos and the other distinguished philippine guests accompanying the president on the visit.

attending the banquet were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and his wife cho lin, and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

present were vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, as well as leading members of departments concerned.

in his toast, president marcos said: "the objective of our current visit to china is to reinstate the friendship which had existed between the people of our two countries for many years. such friendship was suspended owing to the colonialist imposition. the joint communique signed by premier chou en-lai and me has formally reinstated the friendship between the philippines and china."

president marcos praised the people of shanghai for the revolutionary spirit they displayed in the struggle to transform the old shanghai. he said that such spirit embodied unity, strength, cooperation and friendship. "we will bring this spirit to the philippines," he added.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. on behalf of the people in shanghai, ma tien-shui extended a warm welcome to president and mrs. marcos and other distinguished philippine guests. "the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries," he said, "has written a new chapter in the annals of the relations between china and the philippines. we extend warm congratulations to your excellency mr. president, on the success of your visit." china and the philippines are close neighbours separated by a strip of water, and the long-standing, traditional friendship between the people of the two countries is being constantly reinstated and developed. the trade and shipping intercourses between the shanghai port and ports of the philippines is becoming more and more frequent, he said.

we are deeply convinced that the current visit of your excellency mr. president will make important contributions to the promotion of the friendly relations between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples. the people in shanghai will make every effort to enhance the friendship between the people of china and the philippines, ma tien-shui added.

at the end of the banquet, president and mrs. marcos and other distinguished philippine guests attended a soiree and were entertained with music, dancing and traditional chinese boxing and sword play. distinguished philippine guests presented philippine songs at the soiree.

Philippine President and Mrs. Marcos Leave Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 11, 1975)

president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines, mrs. imelda romualdez marcos and other distinguished philippine guests accompanying him successfully wound up their visit to china and left here for home by special plane this afternoon.

the distinguished philippine guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and madame cho lin, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, as well as two thousand local people.

shanghai's hungchiao airport today flew the national flags of china and the philippines. the airport became a scene of jubilation when president and mrs. marcos went round to bid farewell to the well-wishers in company with vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-chairman ma tien-shui. people sang and danced to hail the complete success of the visit to china by president and mrs. marcos and hail the new development of the friendly relations between china and the philippines and the friendship between the two peoples.

the philippine president and mrs. marcos made visits in shanghai this morning in the company of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-minister of foreign affairs han nien-lung and vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu separately. president marcos saw a show of military skills by local militiamen and little red guards. the programme included target shooting with rifles and semi-automatic rifles and shooting at enemy aircraft by infantry weapons. at the end of the show, president marcos said that he was deeply impressed by the excellent performance. the philippine president also viewed the shanghai industrial exhibition, and visited a kindergarten and a neighbourhood workshop and called at a worker's home in the pengpu workers' housing estate.

while visiting a vegetable garden at the pengpu people's commune, mrs. marcos joined the commune members in harvesting tomatoes. she made a round of the commune's kindergarten, farm machinery plant and livestock farm. the chairman of the commune revolutionary committee presented the distinguished philippine guests with some vegetable seeds.

Philippine Trade and Manufacturing Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1975)

the philippine trade and manufacturing delegation wound up its friendly visit to peking and left here by air today for a visit to shanghai before going home.

leader of the delegation is emilio abello and deputy leader jaime zobel.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and chang hsien-cheng, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Ambassador to China Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1975)

r.l.a.i. karannagoda, ambassador of the republic of sri lanka to china, gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon on the occasion of the visit to china of the sri lanka lawn tennis team led by a.c. gooneratne.

attending the reception were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation (the chinese olympic committee), and mou tso-yun, leading member of the tennis association of the people's republic of china, as well as chinese sportsmen.

during its stay in china, the sri lanka lawn tennis team visited peking, nanking, shanghai and kwangchow. it will leave here for home tomorrow.

CHINA AND UN

Deputy Secretary-General of UN Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1975)

mr. jean queguiner, deputy secretary-general of the inter-governmental maritime consultative organization, a specialized agency of the united nations, and mrs. queguiner arrived in peking by plane today for a visit to china at the invitation of the harbour superintendence bureau of the people's republic of china.

they were greeted at the airport by li ching, director of the host bureau.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Leaders Congratulate Vietnamese Leaders on Their Re-election

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1975)

chairman chu teh and premier chou en-lai yesterday cabled a message to president ton duc thang, chairman truong chinh and premier pham van dong most warmly congratulating them on their re-election. the message reads:

comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,

hanoi

on the occasion of your re-election respectively as president of the drvn, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the drvn and premier of the government of the drvn, we wish to extend to you our warmest congratulations on behalf of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the chinese government and people and in our own name.

the chinese people sincerely wish the fraternal vietnamese people new and still greater victories in the revolutionary cause of building a peaceful, independent, reunified, democratic and prosperous viet nam under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party.

may the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and vietnamese peoples last forever.

may you achieve new successes in your future work.

chu teh

chairman of the standing committee
of the national people's congress
of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, june 9, 1975.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1975)

a chinese government delegation led by chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, with ti tzu-tsai, vice-chairman of the chinghai provincial revolutionary committee, as its deputy leader, left here for cologne by air today to preside over the opening ceremony of the chinese economic and trade exhibition and pay a friendly visit to the federal republic of germany.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Concludes Visit to Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jun. 9, 1975)

the chinese military friendship delegation led by hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, left here for home today after concluding a friendly visit to yugoslavia.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were colonel-general b. joksovic, assistant chief of the general staff, lieutenant-general n. lekic, deputy commander of the air force and anti-aircraft forces, and other generals and high-ranking officers.

present also were hua kuan, counsellor of the chinese embassy, and military attache yuan yun-lou.

colonel-general b. joksovic gave a farewell dinner for the delegation before its departure. in his speech he extended congratulations on the successful visit of the chinese delegation and expressed the wish that the friendly exchanges between the peoples and armies of the two countries will be enhanced. in his speech hsiang chung-hua expressed thanks for the warm hospitality and welcome accorded the delegation by the yugoslav people and army and expressed the conviction that the friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries will grow daily in the joint struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng gave a banquet on the evening of june 6 in connection with the visit to yugoslavia of the chinese military friendship delegation. colonel-generals dusan pekic and janko sekirnik, deputy chiefs of the general staff of the yugoslav people's army, and other yugoslav generals attended the banquet.

during its stay in yugoslavia, the chinese delegation visited armed units and military academies, industrial enterprises and historical spots where the chinese guests were accorded warm welcome and friendly reception by leading members of the local army and government and people.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Duty-Bound Political Responsibility of the Working Class

- an investigation report on the trade union council of the Shanghai No. 17 Textile Mill in carrying out properly the work of sending educated young people to the mountains and countryside

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 8, 1975)

The Shanghai No. 17 Textile Mill has a total of more than 8,000 staff members and workers. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "new China must care for her youth and show concern for the growth of the younger generation," and under the centralized leadership of the Party, the trade union council of this mill has properly carried out with wholehearted eagerness the work of sending educated young people to the mountains and countryside. Over the past few years, the staff members and workers of the whole mill have cheerfully sent more than 5,400 of their own children who graduated from middle school to the countryside and frontier regions. Tempered in the three great revolutionary movements and re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, 96 of them have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party, more than 1,200 of them have joined the Communist Youth League, 77 of them have taken part in the leading bodies at the production brigade and higher levels, and many educated young people have made outstanding achievements at commonplace posts.

The Inescapable Responsibility of the Working Class

The comrades of the trade union council of the Shanghai No. 17 Textile Mill have realized from practice that the sending of educated young people to the mountains and countryside is a strategic measure for combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, an important path for bringing up and training millions of successors

to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and an urgent need for the building of a socialist new countryside. The proper carrying out of the work of sending educated young people to the mountains and countryside is an important matter of the whole Party and the whole people, and a duty-bound political responsibility of the working class. In accordance with the unified disposition of the Party committee of the mill, the trade union council has in close coordination with the central task of the Party actively developed the work of sending educated young people to the mountains and countryside. When organizing the staff members and workers to study seriously the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao and develop deeply the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they have--in association with the struggle between the two classes and the two lines refelcted in the question of sending educated young people to the mountains and countryside--adopted diverse forms to carry out education on the basic line of the Party for the staff members and workers, and maintained the correct orientation of sending the educated young people to the mountains and countryside.

As early as the beginning of 1971, the trade union council of this mill had set up a work group for sending educated young people to the mountains and countryside. Among the responsible comrades of the Party committee of the mill, one was put in charge of work in this direction. When some important problems were encountered in the work of sending educated young people to the mountains and countryside, the trade union council would immediately make a report to the Party committee and voluntarily accept the leadership of the Party committee. They seriously studied the series of important instructions of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee on the sending of educated young people to the mountains and countryside, and regularly studied some problems of a policy nature. They also selected and sent outstanding representatives of the working people to take part in the three-in-one combination leadership groups of the community, neighborhood and school and actively carry out properly the work of mobilizing the staff members and workers to send their children to the mountains and countryside. They opportunely relayed the various tasks arranged by the upper level to the staff members and workers, and opportunely reflected the rational demands made by the staff members and workers to the higher level. There were people in charge of this line of work at every level of the trade union council system from the mill and workshops to the shifts and teams. In this way, the trade union council of the mill became a powerful lieutenant to the Party committee in carrying out properly the work of sending educated young people to the mountains and countryside.

After sending the educated young people to the mountains and countryside, the trade union council of this mill paid attention to showing warm concern over their growth politically, ideologically and in life. The trade union council held that this could strengthen the ties of kinship between the Party and the broad masses of the people, and better encourage the educated young people to maintain making revolution in the countryside. On the eve of the Spring Festival every year, the trade union council would send comfort letters to the young people gone to the countryside, and organize the backbone elements and cadres of the shifts and teams to visit

extensively the homes of the staff members and workers who had sent children to take up farming. When the educated young people who went to the countryside returned to visit their families in Shanghai, the trade union invite them to take part in forums and criticism meetings together with the workers in the mill and to develop various types of useful activities.

In the past few years, based on the concrete problems encountered by some educated young people who had gone to the countryside, the trade union council of the mill took the initiative to contact the communes and production brigades concerned, and in case of need sent special people there to help solve such problems. When the staff members and workers experienced difficulties due to the sending of their children to the countryside, the trade union council would take the initiative to help solve them in accordance with policies. Whenever comfort corps from various places in the countryside came to visit Shanghai, they took the initiative to call on the revolutionary parents and sit down for heart-to-heart talks with them so as to enable them to actively cooperate with the countryside in carrying out properly the work of re-educating the educated young people gone to the countryside.

Occupy the Battlefront with Socialism

The sending of educated young people to the mountains and countryside is a profound socialist revolution of extremely far-reaching significance toward diminishing the three major differences, restricting the bourgeois right and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and is fraught with the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines. The trade union council of the Shanghai No. 17 Textile Mill has enthusiastically supported this socialist new thing from the plane of combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. The principal methods are:

To vigorously create revolutionary public opinion for going to the mountains and countryside. The trade union council of the mill constantly made use of such media as broadcasting, blackboard bulletins, going-to-the-mountains-and-countryside columns, pictorial exhibitions, etc., for creating public opinion to eulogize the correct line drawn up by Chairman Mao for the youth movement in China as well as the general and specific policies of the Party, to publicize the excellent situation of educated young people going to the mountains and countryside, to cite the advanced deeds of the advanced characters who sent their children to the countryside to take up farming, and to keep on raising the understanding of the broad masses of staff members and workers toward the tremendous significance of the rustification of the educated young people. After Chairman Mao issued the call that "it is highly necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside," Hu Lien-fang, an old worker of a textile plant sent a daughter who could be assigned work in the city to the countryside. Later, she also sent in succession four of her children to the countryside to take up farming and encouraged them to maintain taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants. Fostered by the Party and re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, her five children all matured very rapidly. The trade union council of the mill publicized the advanced deeds of Hu Lien-

fang in setting the pace by teaching her children to take up farming in the countryside. This greatly educated and deeply touched the broad masses of staff members and workers. Many comrades expressed their intention to become promoters of progress in sending educated young people to the mountains and countryside, and be models in sending their children to take up farming in the countryside and teaching their children to strike root in the countryside.

To criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie. The trade union council of the mill seriously organized the staff members and workers to study the relevant teachings of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao on integrating the intellectuals with the workers and peasants, and used the vivid facts of the children of the staff members and workers who received re-education from the workers and peasants in the countryside and were of great promise in the vast world there to criticize such reactionary fallacies as "getting learned in order to become an official," "going to the countryside to acquire a veneer of gold" and "reform through labor in disguise" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. Many staff members and workers said with deep understanding that in order to enable the children to unswervingly forge ahead along the golden road of going to the mountains and countryside, it was necessary to criticize deeply the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and make a radical rupture with the old traditional concepts.

Wu Yü-hsiang, deputy secretary of the Party branch of the A-shift of the No. 3 textile workshop, has a daughter who joined a production team and settled down in Lingpi county, Anhwei Province. Once, a rather funny-looking top garment for her cotton-padded jacket made by her daughter caught her attention. For the sake of helping her daughter, she organized the whole family to contrast the bitter past with today's happiness, and educated her daughter to modestly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, guard against corruption by bourgeois ideas and strike root in the countryside to make revolution. Following this, she also supported her daughter's marriage to a peasant.

To encourage the staff members and workers to support their children in striking root in the countryside and making revolution. The working class is the leading class of the revolution and it has the responsibility for cooperating with the poor and lower-middle peasants in carrying out properly the work of re-educating the educated young people gone to the countryside. Encouraging the staff members and workers to support their children in striking root in the countryside and making revolution is conducive to consolidating and developing the great fruit resulting from the sending of the educated young people to the mountains and countryside. Based on this kind of understanding, the trade union council of the mill has regularly educated the staff members and workers to raise their political awareness and to ascertain that "sending their children to take up farming in the countryside is only the beginning of the revolution and teaching them to strike root in the countryside is the continuation of the revolution." After sending the children to the countryside, it would not do merely to show concern over their food, clothing and expenses, and it is necessary to show concern over their ideological redness. The trade unin council of the mill has also organized the staff members and workers to attend agricultural exhibitions, held report meetings

for introducing conditions in the countryside and let the idea of "taking agriculture as the foundation" take root deep in the minds of the workers.

Ts'ao Hai-hsien, a storekeeper of the No. 3 textile workshop has for years persisted in writing red family letters encouraging his children to become new peasants with both socialist consciousness and culture. Once, he learned from an incoming letter that his son, who had joined at that time a production team in Heilungkiang, was dissatisfied with the lot of storekeeper. He therefore used his own personal experience as a storekeeper in the mill to teach his son to stand firm, be just and fair and work properly as a storekeeper in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings. A year later, when young Ts'ao became a feeder, he again wrote his son a letter encouraging him to raise more and better hogs for the revolution.

Chao Hsi-yün, a doctror at the No. 1 textile workshop, has a daughter who joined a production team and settled down in Kiangsi Province, and had been recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants to work as a spare-time health worker. Doctor Chao took advantage of her daughter's home visit to Shanghai to teach her acupuncture so that she might energetically serve the poor and lower-middle peasants on her return. The trade union council of the mill opportunely cited these advanced models, thus bringing their exemplary role into play as a driving force.

The trade union council of the Shanghai No. 17 Textile Mill holds that the sending of educated young people to the mountains and countryside is a major matter in China's socialist revolution and construction, and all trades and enterprises should show concern for this line of work. Under the leadership of the Party, it is still necessary to keep on finding how the trade union council could more effectively encourage the staff members and workers to give support to their children who persist in making revolution in the countryside and how to show more concern over the growth of the educated young people who have gone to the countryside so as to enable them to play a greater role there. Recently they are in the course of seriously studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, summing up experience and carrying out investigations and studies, and are determined to do a better job in this line of work.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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PHONETICIZATION FOR LITERACY

Popularize Phoneticization for Literacy and Learn Well the Theory of Revolution

by

the CCP Wanjung County Committee, Shansi Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 25, 1975)

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, particularly under the impetus provided by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, our county, by maintaining the basic line of the Party as the key link, has further implemented the "Instruction on Popularizing Phoneticization for Literacy" of the CCP Central Committee and actively developed the work of phoneticization for literacy. More than 98 percent of the young people in the whole county have reached primary school cultural standard. At present, all production teams in the whole county have reached primary school cultural standard. At present, all production teams in the whole county have operated political evening schools to make use of phoneticization in studying politics, culture and technique, and a wave of enthusiasm for learning the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is sweeping the whole county and pushing forward the devlopment of revolution and production.

Phoneticization for Literacy Is of Help to the Popularized, Deep-Going and Sustained Development of the Movement To Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius

The phoneticization of the Chinese language not only is an effective tool of help to literacy, but also can directly serve the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and deepen the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. Over the past two years, the 42 students of the phoneticization class for literacy of the Hsisunshih production brigade in P'eichuang commune, by studying such works as the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution" and Chairman Mao's "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship" have greatly improved their awareness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. More than 30 of them are able to associate themselves with the realities of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and use phonetic signs and Chinese characters to write Chinese poems and critical articles and to compile literary and art programs.

A female student called Sun Hsien-chü has many children and is burdened with heavy domestic chores. Beginning with the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, through reading phoneticized teaching materials criticizing Lin Piao and Confuicius, her knowledge has improved. Using Chinese characters and phonetic signs, she has written 16 critical articles, more than 30 rhymes eulogizing the new people and new things, and compiled materials for more than ten literary and art performances. The masses praise her as a "woman trail-blazer in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius."

Chao Yin-miao, a poor-peasant commune member in the Tunghsiaoyüan production brigade of T'unghua commune, is over 40 this year. After taking part

in the phoneticizatin class for literacy, she mastered Chinese phoneticization in just one winter and spring, tore off the label of illiteracy and was promoted to a spare-time senior primary class. At present, she is able to read phoneticized reading matter and phoneticized newspapers. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, she used phonetic signs and Chinese characters to write more than 20 critical articles criticizing the reactionary fallacies of Lin Piao and Confucius. When taking part in collective productive labor, she made use of her rest time to read newspapers to the masses and publicize the affairs of the nation. Chao Yin-miao said with deep feeling, "Phoneticization for literacy is really good, and the label of illiteracy can be torn off quicker. We can read newspapers and write critical articles without the aid of teachers. The study of culture and theory has greatly improved our line awareness. The enthusiasm for labor has filled us with great drive and whipped up a high tide in revolution and production."

Phoneticization for Literacy Is of Help To Launching the Movement for Learning from Tachai in Agriculture

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," when leading the masses to devlop phoneticization for literacy and spare-time education, we always adhere to this correct orientation so that the work of phoneticization for literacy could serve politics, thus promoting the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. In the past, the per-mow grain yield of the Shenan production brigade of Paoching commune had all along hovered at about two to three hundred catties. In 1970, the political evening school was first started, and the use of Chinese phoneticization to study politics, culture and technique had further raised the awareness of the two-line struggle on the part of the commune members and sparked their enthusiasm for tilling land for the revolution. By giving play to the spirit of working hard and energetically, they have changed the production conditions, realized three major changes in three years, surpassed the levels of the "Yellow River" and the "Yangtze River," registered a big increase in cotton output and become an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture in the whole county.

The spare-time college for peasants operated by the Ch'ingku production brigade of Wanghsien commune has set up five special classes for the study of theory, agricultural technique, horticulture, electro-mechanics and literature (most of the students have learned to read by means of phoneticization for literacy), and is in the course of training a contingent of theorists for the production brigade itself as well as technicians needed by various quarters. The students of the special class in agricultural technique have summed up through practice such experiences as "three days of intensive work after rain will preserve properly underground moisture," "soaking the seed twice in warm water will enable the cotton seedlings to emerge more quickly from the soil," "the use of an increased production solution to spray wheat could prevent underground insect pests" and "over-winter care of winter wheat." Owing to the discovery of the laws governing production and the grasping of the initiative in production, there was a big increase in cotton output. Last year, the total grain output in the whole production brigade exceeded the peak year in history by 20 percent and a bumper harvest was brought in. Student Wang T'ien-i, who learned to read by means of phoneticization for

literacy in 1958, is now the instructor of horticulture in Ch'ingku Spare-Time College. Based on his own practical experience, he has written nearly 40,000 words of teaching material on horticulture.

Phoneticization for Literacy Is of Help To Speeding Up the Elimination of Illiteracy and Developing Spare-Time Education

Phoneticization for literacy is an effective tool for the development of spare-time educatin. Practice shows that the illiterate can generally learn Chinese phoneticization with slightly over 30 hours of instruction, and after another 200 and more hours of reading and writing, the students are able to attain the standards of graduates from anti-illiteracy classes. At first, the Tunghsiaoyüan production brigade of T'unghua commune did not use the method of phoneticization for literacy to eliminate illiteracy. Consequently no significant results were reaped after two winters and springs of effort. In the autumn of 1973, the Party committee of the county sent people there to strengthen ideological and political work, and by means of setting up experimental points for the elimination of illiteracy by means of phoneticization, very good results were achieved in only two months. The students in general mastered Chinese phoneticization and also learned over 300 Chinese characters. They reported, "Phoneticization for literacy is not difficult and two months of learning is better than two years."

After mastering Chinese phoneticization and learning how to look words up in the dictionary, the students are able to study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings on their own, thus strengthening their activism and initiative in reading and studying. At present, more than 90 percent of the production brigades in the county have reading rooms. In particular, the common practice of buying, borrowing and reading books and subscribing to reading and commenting on newspapers has gradually developed among the young people in the countryside, and there has occurred a profound change in the spiritual outlook of people.

In the Ch'ingku production brigade, Ho Chuan-wen is a young brigde from another place married to a member of the production brigade. Before attending the literacy class, she spent all her time working in the kitchen at home. Under the excellent situation of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, she has learned to use Chinese phoneticization, thus grasping the tool for literacy. She is able to read books and newspapers, and there is a great improvement in her line awareness. By way of taking an active part in collective productive labor and various political activities, she has become a story-teller of the prodution brigade and joined the oratory corps of the commune for appraising Legalism and criticizing Confucianism. About half a year ago, she used phonetic signs and Chinese characters to fill in an application form for Party membership characters.

How Do We Develop the Work of Phoneticization for Literacy

(1) Strengthening Party leadership and unifying ideological consciousness

For the sake of strengthening leadership over phoneticization for literacy and spare-time education, the county has set up a rural spare-time education committee and all the communes and production brigades have set up leadership groups, with all communes provided with special cadres in charge of spare-time educatin. Work for developing phoneticization for literacy and spare-time education has been placed on the agenda of important work by Party organizations at various levels with the secretaries of the Party committees of the county, communes and production brigades taking command and the deputy secretaries personally grasping such work. In the course of investigating, arranging, inspecting and summing up work, they have at the same time studied, arranged, inspected and summed up the work of phoneticization for literacy and spare-time education. For the sake of strengthening concrete leadership, the Party committee of the county makes a case study of spare-time education work every half year and the county and communes are required to convene one or two spare-time education conferences on a larger scale every year to sum up work, set forth tasks and make unified plans, coordinated arrangements and all-round dispositions. Under the unified leadership of the Party committee of the county, the role of the CYL and the women, armed forces, propaganda and educational departments are fully brought into play, thus insuring that there are people to take charge of spare-time education and things at every level. Schools of all categories in the county also work in co-operation with the communes and production brigades to make a good job of spare-time education and to develop guaranteed teaching activities by Little Red Guards, thus making contributions toward the work of phoneticization for literacy.

There was also struggle in the process of developing phoneticization for literacy. There had appeared for a time among a section of cadres and the people the mistaken idea that the elimination of illiteracy was something immaterial. They said, "The number of illiterates is already very small, and whether or not they are eliminated is of no great consequence to the general situation." In light of this, the county, communes and production brigades held study classes at every level to study again and again Chairman Mao's instructions on the energetic elimination of illiteracy. The Party committee of the county also organized investigation groups to go deep into the production teams to conduct investigations. Through studies and investigations, everybody realized that the development of phoneticization for literacy and spare-time educatin, the popularization of socialist culture and the instillation socialist ideas into the peasants stood for a round of class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie for the rural battlefront and was an effective measure for strengthening the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of the superstructure.

After solving the question of whether or not it was necessary to eliminate illiteracy, there also appeared the "theory that phoneticization for literacy is out of date." In light of this, the broad masses of cadres and the people seriously studied Chairman Mao's instruction that "written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world" and the "Instruction on Popularizing Phoneticization for Literacy" of the CCP Central Committee, under the leadership of the county Party committee. They looked

back over the history of the use of phoneticization for literacy to eliminate illiteracy and develop spare-time education in our county, and freely discussed the advantages of phoneticization for literacy. In 1958, by extensively adopting the method of phoneticization for literacy to develop work for the elimination of illiteracy, our county had eliminated 13,246 cases of illiteracy among the young people in less than half a year. After removing the label of illiteracy, the students made use of this phoneticization tool for studying politics, literature and technique, thus bringing their tremendous role into play in the three great revolutionary movements.

The students of the Ch'ingku production brigade who have removed the label of illiteracy, by drawing on the tool of Chinese phoneticization to study works by Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao and to read Party organs and journals and various literary works, have greatly raised their awareness of the two-line struggle as well as their cultural and scientific and technical level, and they have turned out 119 technicians of various types. A great many irrefutable facts have criticized the erroneous argument that "phoneticization for literacy is out of date" and strengthened the determination of everyone to use phoneticization for literacy to develop spare-time education.

(2) Handle properly the three combinations

In the course of leading the masses to develop phoneticization for literacy, we have always maintained the principle of serving politics, going hand in hand with production and providing convenience to the masses and done proper work in three directions.

(i) Combination with political movements

There are different political movements for different periods. In the past, spare-time education was invariably squeezed out with the advent of a political movement. Later, through reading and studying, everybody realized that the content of spare-time education is dictated by political movements and only by making spare-time education serve political movements and promote the victorious fulfillment of political movements could spare-time education be adhered to all year round. After the movement of criticize Lin Piao and Confucius began, the various political evening schools printed phoneticized teaching materials for criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and also required the students to write critical articles with phonetic signs and Chinese characters. In the course of seriously studying the question of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat raised by Chairman Mao, such production brigades as Hsisunts'un and Hsüehts'un have all added phonetic signs for the important instruction of Chairman Mao on the question of theory and the expositions of Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat and supplied them to the broad masses of commune members for study.

(ii) Combination with agricultural production

In the course of developing spare-time education work, there have appeared in some production brigades the phenomenon that study is one thing and production is another and the two are entirely different things. Later,

by vigorously grasping line educatin, we have enabled the broad masses to understand correctly the relationship between study and production. In work to develop phoneticization for literacy, the various production brigades of the county have in general adhered to the principle of combining study with production in a flexible and diversified manner and unifed the organization of study with the organization of production. Taking the production team as a unit, the Hsisunshih production brigade of P'eichuang commune have organized joint household study classes. They work together in day time and study together in the evening, and they are not only study organizations but also production organizations. For the sake of taking good care of the cotton crop, by repeatedly studying the lesson on "Care of Cotton" in the "Phoneticized Literacy Reader for Peasants" and using science to guide cotton planting, scores of women students have overcome various calamities. Last year, under the condition of a serious drought and no rainfall, they still brought in a relatively good harvest. In productive labor, by studying the line of work they have taken up, each person has been able to learn on the average 350 more Chinese characters and master the names of ordinary farm work, farm implements, places and crops as well as some agricultural scientific and technical terms.

(iii) Combination with the realities of the students

For the sake of meeting the actual need of the masses, we have mobilized them to criticze the old form of running school along the regular line based on "cooking in one pot" and "cutting with a single stroke." In accordance with the actual conditions of the students and in a manner appropriate to local conditions and suitable to the particular time, we adopt flexible and diversified forms to make things convenient for their studies. Based on its own actual conditions, the Wangli production brigade of Wanghsien commune has organized six joint household study classes according to the distribution of dwellings and provided each class with an instructor, thus greatly facilitating the attending of class by students living in the vicinity. The Nanwen production brigade of Sanwen commune is situated at the foot of the Chiwang Mountain crisscrossed by ravines and ridges. There dwellings are scattered, and it is very inconvenient to carry out collective study. They have adopted the form of sending Little Red Guards to bring education to the door to carry out guaranteed teaching. In the past, because of heavy house work, woman commune member Wang P'u-t'ao could not leave her house for study. With guaranteed instruction provided by the Little Red Guards, she has mastered Chinese phoneticization, studied Chinese characters on her own initiative and very quickly removed the label of illiteracy. At present, she is already able to make work record, keep log and write critical articles and has become a model student in phoneticization for literacy of the Nanwen production brigade.

(3) Properly Grasp the Training of Teachers and Compilation of Teaching Material

"The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teaching staff." In order to speed up the rate of phoneticization for literacy and improve the quality of literacy, it is necessary to have a contingent of teachers loyal to the educational cause of the Party. Based on the principle of "local recruitment," we have selected more than 4,900 people with high line

consciousness, work enthusiasm and specific standards in Chinese phoneticization from among the poor and lower-middle peasants, demobilized and discharged servicemen and educated young people who have returned to the countryside to join production teams to serve as teachers. We have also organized more than 5,000 Little Red Guards to take part in work of phoneticization for literacy, thus forming a "10,000-member tutoring corps." We adopt the method of "snow-balling," and commencing with the three levels of the county, the commune and the production brigade, we have trained teachers at every level and raised their consciousness in the two-line struggle and their vocational competence.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "teaching material should be of a local character," we have boldly mobilized the masses to solve the question of teaching material. In conjunction with reality, various communes and production brigades have printed their first volume of literacy reader as well as more than 100,000 copies of local supplementary teaching materials. On this basis, the county has organized a three-in-one combination teaching material compilation group consisting of representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants, teachers and specialized personnel. In conjunction with the revolutionary practice of our own county and by assimilating the advanced experience of other places, we have compiled and printed over 10,000 copies of the second volume of "Phoneticized Literacy Reader for Peasants." Following the deepening of phoneticization for literacy and spare-time educatin, we have also printed more than 50,000 copies of teaching materials. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, in accordance with the demand of the revolutionary struggle and on the basis of fully mobilizing the masses, we have also compiled phoneticized teaching materials such as "Ten Talks on the Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius" and "Forum on the History of the Struggle Between Confucianism and Legalism." We have also opportunely phoneticized and reprinted 40,000 copies of such documents as the political report made by Premier Chou at the 10th Congress and the "New Trimetrical Classic" written by the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsiaochinchuang, and supplied them to the students for study. The big slogans of various communes and production brigades are added with phonetic signs and the difficult characters in all kinds of material printed are also phoneticized to facilitate the masses in study and to further promote spare-time education work.

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Postcript

Since 1958, the Wanjung county in Shansi Province has energetically popularized phoneticization for literacy and developed spare-time education for the peasants with marked results. In 1960, the CCP Central Committee had issued to the whole country the "Instruction on Popularizing Phoneticization for Literacy" calling for the popularization of this experience. In the past few years, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of Wanjung county have, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, universally used Chinese phoneticization in the study of theory, culture and technique. They have scored new achievements and created new experience.

Following the development of the cause of socialist revolution and construction in China, there is an urgent demand on the part of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants for the study of Marxist theory and the criticism of the bourgeoisie. Taking the basic line of the Party as the key link, the CCP Wanjung County Committee has persevered in arming and educating the peasants with Marxism and exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure including all spheres of culture. Around this center, they have looked upon the grasping of phoneticization for literacy and the development of spare-time educatin for the peasants as an important aspect for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus enabling this line of work to develop along the correct orientation of serving proletarian politics, serving the consolidation and development of the socialist economic base and to go hand in hand with productive labor. As a consequence, new achievements have been won.

Some people hold that "since peasants are required to till land and grow crops, there is no need for them to learn to read or culture." This line of thinking is incorrect. A study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory has enabled us to further understand that the development of phoneticization for literacy and spare-time education is of great significance to the poor and lower-middle peasants in studying Marxism, grasping the theoretical weapon, criticizing the bourgeoisie, accelerating the turning of the working people into intellectuals and gradually diminishing the three major differences. It is hoped that in work to push phoneticization for literacy and develop spare-time education, all places will strengthen Party leadership, energetically carry out mass movement and unremittingly solve new problems and sum up new experience so that this line of work will always advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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TIBET

Emancipated Serfs in Tibet Now Farm Scientifically

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 11, 1975)

scientific farming is rapidly replacing outmoded methods on the tibet plateau.

gone forever is the clumsy wooden plough harnessed to a span of oxen. in its stead is the steel walking plough. a fair number of communes are using tractors and mechanical seeders. manuring and weeding, unknown in most areas until recently, have been introduced throughout the autonomous region. stone rollers and power-driven threshers have replaced yak's hooves and sticks on the threshing grounds.

scientific farming has so changed the features of agriculture that the region's total grain output in 1974 was almost two and a half times the amount in 1958, the year preceding the democratic reform.

under the feudal serfdom in old tibet, the serfs and slaves could scarcely eke out bare subsistence and had no access to scientific farming. the million serfs and slaves rose in 1959 under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee and carried out democratic reform during which they smashed the shackles of serfdom and became masters of their lives. they organized some 20,000 mutual-aid teams and took the road to socialist collectivization. this was later followed by the establishment of people's communes during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the radical changes in the social system and the relations of production have opened broad prospects for scientific farming. proceeding from the needs in production, the people have made extensive experiments in soil improvement, water conservancy, seed selection, crop cultivation, pest control and weather observation.

lack of irrigation facilities kept farm yield in nymu county on the banks of the nymu river very low. working in snowstorms during several winter-spring periods, cadres and commune members built or renovated 100 canals and reservoirs and brought 93 per cent of the farmland under irrigation. grain yield in the county averaged three tons per hectare last year. similar drives in all other counties have extended irrigation to 70 per cent of all the land under cultivation in tibet.

in the days when the ruling classes headed by dalai were in control, nature was described as subject to the will of divinity in order to justify the reactionary

system of feudal serfdom. they spread the notion that "everything is decided by heaven" to fetter the people's minds.

the emancipated serfs and slaves have rejected "heaven's will" and "divine right" and split "divine mountains" to extend farmland, diverted "divine water" to irrigate crops, and tackled "divine weeds and insects" to increase food production. in dhatse county by lhasa river, where the fields used to be rank with weeds, farm production has gone up sharply since the local peasants rejected the fallacy spread by class enemies that weeding would bring disaster to the crops.

in dinching county at the foot of the tangla mountain range, long a victim of hailstorms, people now fight with revolutionary spirit instead of praying to the god for mercy. using locally made rockets and cannon to disperse hail-laden clouds, the 170 hail-fighting centres set up last year helped raise the county's total grain output 18 per cent over that of 1973.

no over-wintering crops were ever grown on the tibet plateau before. now large tracts are sown to good winter wheat strains that have given stable, high yields over the past years. big efforts have also been made to breed better varieties of barley and peas. each production team under the trashi gyaltse commune in shigatse county has a seed farm covering 4 to 6 per cent of the team's farmland. over 92 per cent of the cropland was sown to good strains last year. the five new spring wheat varieties yielded anywhere from 25 to 60 per cent more than the strains previously used. the four new strains of barley yielded 15 to 30 per cent more. apart from meeting its own needs, the commune has supplied seeds to other communes in this and neighbouring counties.

the number of agrotechnicians is growing. a scientific experimental group, consisting of weathermen, irrigation regulators, seed breeders, agronomists and plant protectionists, is operating in each of the six production teams under the lemad commune in lhuntse county, an outstanding unit in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. a recent survey counted more than 2,000 scientific experimenters in a dozen other counties including khyonggyal, lhocha and panam. the down-trodden serfs and slaves of yore are becoming masters of nature.

with keen interest shown by the party and the state in the development of agriculture in tibet, an institute of agricultural science has been established in the region and experimental farms have been set up in the prefectures of lhasa, loka, chamdo and shigatse and a number of counties. large numbers of agrotechnicians of tibetan and han nationalities go to rural areas and contribute to improving farming by joining the commune members in scientific experiments.

MATERIALIST DIALECTICS AND CROP YIELD

Model Peasant's Article on How to Guide Farm Work with Materialist Dialectics

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1975)

nationally-known model peasant li kuang-ching in a recent "kuangming daily" article described how marxist materialist dialectics was used to raise crop yield.

the chuangchiachiao brigade of the fengshu people's commune in central china's hunan province, of which he is party branch secretary, used to grow only one rice crop a year with yield being from 1.5 to 2.25 tons per hectare because of drought and waterlogging. it began double cropping in 1963 and per hectare grain yield topped the six-ton target stipulated in the national programme for agricultural development. last year the per-mou yield on a five-mou experimental plot (a mou equals to one fifteenth of a hectare) was 1564.7 kilogrammes for three crops -- two rice and one wheat.

drawing on the experience of other places, the brigade planted 16 hectares of wheat in the rice fields after harvesting late rice in 1966. the following spring when it was almost time to transplant rice seedlings, the wheat was still earing. the brigade had to plough under wheat as fertilizer so as not to affect the growth of the early rice. the peasants sat down to analyze what they had done wrong. they had not fully appreciated the problems arising from growing three crops requiring a total of 390 days, 25 more than the total in a year.

chairman mao teaches: "of the two contradictory aspects, one must be principal and the other secondary. the principal aspect is the one playing the leading role in the contradiction. the nature of a thing is determined mainly by the principal aspect of a contradiction, the aspect which has gained the dominant position."

between man and time, li kuang-ching notes, man is the principal aspect because the time available is fixed, but the scope of man's initiative is flexible. when initiative is brought into full play, limited time can be put to more effective use. the peasants finally decided to lengthen the period of growth in the seedling plots and shorten the time in the fields.

but this longer period often induces jointing and reduces output. careful observation and comparison gave rise to the idea of fewer seeds to provide more ventilation and more fertilizer to lengthen the seedling

growth period by 15 to 20 days so that effective tillering would be completed before transplantation. effort was made to sow an early-ripening wheat variety, combined with late-ripening early and late rice to coordinate the growth cycles. the yield on a four-mou plot was 732.5 kilogrammes per mou in 1967. the method was improved and gradually spread to the whole brigade.

the brigade has two tracts of farmland, one higher and the other lower. both were watered in 1970 and the rice seedlings grew luxuriantly. later somebody accidentally drained the higher tract which was not watered again until the ear-forming stage. this tract produced an excellent harvest, while the other, constantly submerged in water, gave less.

some thought this was accidental. but water has a dual character. it is the life-blood of rice but, if used incorrectly, it can be harmful to growth. when a field is flooded the rootlets spread to the surface soil or even float above the mud and the crop is liable to lodging. when a field has excessive water, the soil is poorly ventilated and the root system has inadequate nutrition. as a result, the rice seedlings produce short ears and fewer grains.

therefore, the following year, the fields were drained for a period after tillering to stimulate stalk growth. the fields produced a high yield. in 1972 the yield was 535.5 kilogrammes per mou of early rice and 604 kilogrammes per mou of late rice on a five-mou experimental plot. these plus wheat brought the per mou yield up to 1,395.7 kilogrammes.

chairman mao teaches: "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing."

in 1973, the brigade analyzed the experience of the previous few years, and worked out plans to increase wheat yield. it set the target at 22.5 tons for three crops on a hectare.

to increase wheat output, the major problem to be solved was lodging. people held that lodging was caused by strong wind, excessive rainfall and excessive fertilizer.

chairman mao teaches: "the fundamental cause of the development of a thing is not external but internal; it lies in the contradictoriness within the thing." "it (materialist dialectics) holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes."

it was necessary to deal with contradictoriness within the wheat seedlings as the fundamental cause.

li kuang-ching found that some wheat seedlings did not lodge because the amount of base manure was adequate and the land had been deep ploughed. in addition, commune members usually trod on the young plants when they passed through the fields during the winter. this enabled them to develop deeper and stronger root system in the early period of growth. in the middle stage, these stalks were sturdy and the plants had full ears, firm stalks and good root system in the late stage. these could withstand strong winds and heavy rain. this helped him understand better chairman mao's teaching that contradiction "permeates every process from beginning to end."

wheat usually falls over in the late stage of growth, so appropriate measures must be taken from the beginning. the scientific research team conducted contrast experiments in deep ploughing and fertilizer application, and worked out measures to prevent lodging.

in 1974, an experimental plot of five mou gave 273.4 kilogrammes of wheat per mou, 122.6 kilogrammes above the previous year's. this was the best harvest since the introduction of the triple-cropping system. the brigade also worked hard to increased the yield of early and late rice. as a result, it got 22.5 tons of grain per hectare a year from two crops of rice and one of wheat, including 9.24 tons of early rice and 10.13 tons of late rice per hectare.

is this yield the maximum? "the movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." there are many areas in farming practice yet to be explored. li kuang-ching writes: "i must regard our practice over the past years as a new starting point and constantly blaze new path to the cognition of the truth. i pledge to uphold materialist dialectics, criticize idealism and metaphysics, display revolutionary enthusiasm, farm with scientific methods and make still greater contributions to the revolution."

AGRICULTURE

East China Coal Center Develops Agriculture

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Jun. 11, 1975)

pinghsiang city, a coal centre in east china, has vigorously developed agricultural production since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. this city in kiangsi province is striving to feed its population of more than one million, and has already achieved self-sufficiency in edible oil, meat and vegetables.

its grain output topped 8.22 tons per hectare last year when total output was 60 per cent higher than that for 1965. the vegetable gardens ensured everybody 0.5 kilograms per day.

in china, all industrial cities pay attention to developing agriculture in their suburbs in line with the general policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor, as chairman mao has put forth. some of them have achieved self-sufficiency in both grain and vegetables.

affected by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, pinghsiang failed to develop farm production before the cultural revolution and depended on other places for food.

during the cultural revolution, the city communist party committee criticized the revisionist line and strengthened its leadership over agriculture. it began to include farm production in its economic plan. it appointed one of its secretaries to take charge of the work and sent more than 40 experienced cadres to work in people's communes. there are now 1,051 cadres from the party committees of city, districts and communes working in 121 production brigades.

under the unified leadership of the city party committee, the city's industry plays an active part in supporting agriculture. it has provided the villages with several thousand sets of irrigation equipment. the 13 small cement plants supplied over 230,000 tons of cement between 1973-74. in the past two years, 260 fodder-crushers have been produced to support commune members in pig-breeding.

the anyuan coal mine timely sent electric drilling machinery to help the shihli brigade blast rocks to transform a river that used to cause floods. the brigade was able to straighten the crooked river course in 50 days and build eight dams to lead in water to irrigate 53 hectares of lowlying fields.

in busy farming seasons, thousands of workers, students, government cadres, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army go to join the commune members in farm work.

the acreage that gives steady high yield has now been increased to over 70 per cent of the city's total. irrigation, threshing, plant protection, and food processing have been mechanized or semi-mechanized.

WORKERS' COLLEGES

Chinese Factories and Mines Run Workers Colleges

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jun. 12, 1975)

factories and mines in hupeh province, central china, are setting up workers colleges to train technical personnel.

the province at present has 37 such colleges with an enrollment of 3,650 workers. in the past few years, over 1,300 people have completed the courses and returned to their factories and mines.

the workers colleges are adapted for full-, part- or spare-time study. there are short-term courses in addition to two-year and three-year arrangements. some colleges have their own grounds, while others are scattered in mines and factories. the sailors on the yangtze river have a mobile ship-based college.

the students have at least three years of working experience. they continue to receive full pay and are covered by labour insurance while attending college. books and lecture notes are free. these tuition-free colleges usually have a small full-time faculty. most of the classes are given by part-time lecturers invited from among technicians, cadres and veteran workers.

the wuhan meat packing plant set up such a college six years ago. it offers courses in political and theoretical study, mechanics, drawing and other subjects. 470 students have graduated. more than half of this plant's workers are attending political evening schools set up in their workshops to study marxism-leninism in their spare-time.

the college set up by the wuhan municipal first light industrial bureau conducts a course in marxism-

leninism for on-the-job workers who coach the theoretical study groups of their factories. over 50 workers from 39 basic units are now attending.

all 56 graduates of the wuchang rolling stock plant college have returned to their jobs in the plant. wang fu-lin, a bench worker, upon graduation, was transferred to the plank workshop. to make the labour easier, he and other workers worked out a streamlined process for sawing logs.

the hupeh provincial committee of the chinese communist party and the education bureau of the province often help the colleges sum up the experience and facilitate exchanges among the schools. over a dozen higher educational institutes in hupeh province, including wuhan university, the central china engineering institute, central china institute of water conservancy and power, central china teachers college and central china agricultural college, regularly sent professors and lecturers to give classes or help write teaching material for the workers colleges. the central china engineering institute last year sent over 180 faculty members to the wuhan iron and steel company, wuchang shipyard, chiangan rolling stock plant, huangshih chemical fertilizer plant and hsiangfan tractor plant.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Technical Innovation Promotes Light Industry in Central China City

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jun. 12, 1975)

workers in the light industry in anyang, honan province, have achieved speedy rises in production, improved the quality of products and reduced cost by technical innovations. they carried out 1,380 innovations including 165 major ones last year and 224 this year.

the city is producing 1,200 kinds of light industrial goods, including silk, polyester, bicycles, cigarettes, canned food and radio sets.

anyang is one of the leading light industrial centres in honan province. but the equipment used to be outmoded, and labour intensity was high.

in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and in the current study of the theory of the

dictatorship of the proletariat, cadres and workers applied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as their weapon in criticizing the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao. this imbued them with a tremendous enthusiasm for socialism. leading cadres went to the workshops and joined the workers in technical innovations. studying chairman mao's "on practice" and learning from heroic deeds of the taching oilfield workers, yu kuo-an, party committee deputy secretary of the battery plant, and workers and technicians improved the backward equipment and technology and produced quality batteries while lowering the cost and saving much flour, cotton yarn and paper as raw material. state targets for 1974 were met 105 days ahead of schedule, and those for the first quarter of this year were also overfulfilled.

last march the state assigned a printing house the job of manufacturing a special equipment with over 10,000 accessories for galvanized iron coating, a 53-metre automatic production line covering the processes of feeding, coating, drying and unloading. secretary of the printing house's party committee chou wan-shun and other committee members organized a three-in-one technical innovation group and battled alongside the workers day and night to complete the automatic line in three months.

in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle of the workers of taching, workers in the city's light industries carried out most of the technical innovations without asking for more manpower or material from the state. at the anyang bicycle plant, the workers once produced fork blades on bicycles in eight inefficient processes, mostly by hand. in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, they renovated an abandoned press into a tube-making machine for processing fork blades. this raised efficiency 41 times, improved quality, lightened labour intensity and saved more than 20 people for other jobs.

SHIPBUILDING

Shanghai Shipyard Launches Two 10,000-Ton Vessels

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 11, 1975)

two 10,000-ton class ships, the "changhung" and the "changning", were simultaneously launched by the shanghai chiangnan shipyard on may 28. the main engines were installed before the launching.

in early may a number of workers suggested launching the ships ahead of schedule, and the shipyard party committee advanced the date to may 28. responding with great enthusiasm, the fourth fitters' group, which had a record of installing the main engine for another 10,000-ton ship in 36 days earlier this year, pledged to finish the job for the "changhung" in 18 days. the third fitters' group working on the "changning" decided to cut the time for engine installation to nine days. the entire shipyard worked with one mind and one heart to meet the deadline.

the two ships are expected to be put to sea in july instead of in october as previously planned.

SPORTS

Mass Sports Activities in East China County

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 12, 1975)

mass sports activities have gained popularity in all 25 people's communes of puchiang county in east china's chekiang province. the county has 659 men's and women's basketball teams drawing over 78,000 participants, and there are 423 basketball courts throughout the county.

the county party committee pays special attention to physical culture work in the rural areas in line with chairman mao's teaching "promote physical culture and build up the people's health".

in the busy spring farm season, people mainly do exercises and wushu (traditional chinese boxing and sword playing) and play table tennis. in summer, they go swimming and do pole-climbing. the peasants are encouraged to do running and mountaineering in winter when they are mostly engaged in building water conservancy projects in mountainous areas.

people's communes organize friendly matches of table tennis, swimming, basketball, chess and other games during festivals and holidays.

mass sports activities are combined with medical care. people are encouraged to do the broadcast exercises, body-building exercises and taichichuan (a traditional chinese body-building exercise). barefoot doctors suggest appropriate sports activities to patients suffering from chronic complaints, in addition to medical treatment.

the militiamen include sports activities in military drill programs. they combine bayonet practice with wushu, reconnoitering with mountaineering, swimming in full kit with swimming, and charging with running.

women take an active part in sports. chang feng-chang of the pinghu people's commune is the mother of two children. she likes playing basketball and was elected captain of her basketball team. now there are more than 110 women's basketball teams.

the peasants were mobilized to open up sports grounds themselves. they use threshing grounds as basketball and volleyball courts. in a two-day sports meet which drew over 2,000 competitors, all the facilities used were made by the brigades themselves, and the competition courts were levelled by the leading cadres and commune members. the events included basketball, volleyball, table tennis, handgrenade-throwing, tug-of-war, the high jump and the long jump.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs Leaves Shenyang for DPRK

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 12, 1975)

australian minister for foreign affairs donald r. willesee, madame willesee and his party wound up their visit to china and left shenyang by special plane this afternoon for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

foreign minister and madame willesee and other distinguished australian guests arrived here from changchun by air yesterday. australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald and his wife also accompanied the foreign minister on his visit to shenyang.

the distinguished guests were greeted at the airport by yin tsan-chen, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, and cheng hsiang-chiu, vice-chairman of the shenyang city revolutionary committee. they were guests of honour at a banquet given that evening by the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee.

while in shenyang, the distinguished guests visited the shenyang transformer factory, the shenyang pharmacological college and the shenyang feather handicrafts factory, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Wushu Troupe Leaves London for Home

(NCNA-English London, Jun. 11, 1975)

the chinese wushu troupe left here for home this afternoon after a friendly visit to britain. the troupe leader is hsu kuo-an and its deputy leaders chang shan and wang chia-tung.

the troupe was seen off at the airport by j.f. ford, director of the great britain-china centre, victor hochhauser, director of the victor hochhauser company ltd which was responsible for organizing the troupe's

performances in this country, as well as representatives of overseas chinese.

hu ting-yi, counsellor of the chinese embassy, was also present.

the chinese troupe, which came to britain on may 14, gave 17 performances in london and manchester during its stay. its programme was highly acclaimed.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets President and Lady Jawara and Other Distinguished Gambian Guests

(NCNA-Ehglish Peking, Jun. 12, 1975)

chairman mao tsetung this evening met with sir dawda kairaba jawara, president of the republic of the gambia, his wife lady chilel jawara and other distinguished gambian guests accompanying the president on the visit. the gambian guests present were: yaya ceesay, minister of agriculture and natural resources, a.b. njie, minister of external affairs, s.m. dibba, minister of economic planning and industrial development, l.k. jabang, parliamentary secretary of the ministry of external affairs, h. lloyd-evans, inspector general of police, m.m. sosseh, deputy secretary general of the president's office, dr. a.j. langley, permanent secretary of the ministry of economic planning and industrial development, and m.b. wadda, deputy permanent secretary of the ministry of external affairs.

at the meeting, chairman mao shook hands with each of the distinguished guests, extending a welcome to them on their visit to china, and had a cordial and friendly conversati with president jawara, minister yaya ceesay, minister of external affairs a.b. njie and minister s.m. dibba. bidding them farewell, chairman mao asked president jawara to convey his regards to the gambian people when he returned home and expressed the wish that the whole of africa will stand up.

present at the meeting and the conversation were vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung and deputy departmental directors tang wen-sheng and chang han-chih of the foreign ministry.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Gambian President Jawara Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and sir dawda kairaba jawara, president of the republic of the gambia, continued talks here this afternoon.

President and Lady Jawara and Other Distinguished Gambian Guests Attend Peking Soiree

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1975)

president sir dawda kairaba jawara of the republic of the gambia and lady chilel jawara, and the other distinguished gambian guests attended a performance of songs, instrumental music and dances at a soiree here today.

accompanying the distinguished guests were ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building; fu yu-fang, member of the n.p.c. standing committee; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; chang wei-min, a leading member of the ministry of culture; liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; huang tso-chen, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and lei yang, chinese ambassador to the gambia.

the soiree was sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee. chinese artistes entertained the distinguished gambian guests with solo and duet singing, instrumental music and dances. the performances were warmly received. in an instrumental solo, the musician played the gambian march "banjul" on pipa, a traditional chinese stringed instrument and drew warm applause from the audience.

at the end of the performance, president and lady jawara and other distinguished guests, accompanied by ulanfu, mounted the stage, cordially shook hands with the artistes and presented them with a basket of flowers.

this morning, president and lady jawara and other distinguished gambian guests toured the great wall and a tomb of the ming dynasty in the company of minister li shui-ching and fu yu-fang. lady jawara visited the peking children's hospital this afternoon in the company of madame kang ke-ching.

yesterday afternoon, lady jawara visited the peking art handicraft factory in the company of madame lin chia-mei.

the distinguished guests from the gambia were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Chinese Football Team Arrives in Hongkong

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Jun. 11, 1975)

the chinese football team with hsia lang as the leader and nien wei-szu as the deputy leader arrived here by train yesterday to participate in the group three qualifying round of the asian cup football tournament to be held on june 14.

the chinese football team was met at the railway station by henry y.t. fok, president, and chiu but york, vice-president, of the hongkong football association, and other personalities from hongkong sports circles.

li chung, editor-in-chief, and li ta-ta, deputy editor-in-chief, of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency, were also present.

the chinese team gave a press conference here yesterday afternoon. hsia lang said that the team would work to increase friendship and exchange experience in its matches with other teams in the spirit of "friendship first, competition second." he praised the hongkong football association for its efforts in preparing for this tournament.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi News Agency Director Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1975)

taha yassin al-basri, director of the iraqi news agency, and hussain a. al-samarraie, head of the international news department of the agency, arrived in peking by air this evening for a visit to china at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency.

peng ti, a leading member of the hsinhua news agency, was at the airport to greet the iraqi guests.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1975)

premier chou en-lai this evening met in hospital with aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the japan-china friendship dietmen's league and president of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, kazutsura kawase, vice-president of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, as well as takamaru morita, rinji miyaishi, fumio saito and other japanese friends accompanying them on the visit.

present on the occasion were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, as well as lin li-yun, chu chuan-hsien, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung and wang hsiao-hsien.

President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Shipping Company Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a delegation of the japan-line limited led by hisashi matsunaga.

the delegation arrived in peking on june 9 for a visit at the invitation of the china national foreign trade transportation corporation and the china national ship chartering and ship brokers corporation (sinofracht).

CHINA AND LAOS

Economic and Technical Delegation from Laos Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1975)

the economic and technical delegation from laos led by somphou oudomvilay, vice-minister of economy and planning of the provisional national union government, wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air yesterday.

it was seen off at the airport by chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and phagna lien pravongviengkham, lao ambassador to china.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Newspaper Discloses Soviet Scramble for Sea Hegemony

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1975)

"sing ping yit pao" denounced intensified soviet naval expansion and scramble for sea hegemony in an editorial on june 8, according to a report from kuala lumpur.

the editorial said: "dozens of soviet warships permanently stationed in the indian ocean and the mediterranean are bringing pressure to bear upon the

littoral countries. this shows that the soviet union is trying to obtain a dominant position."

the editorial pointed out that with a view to gaining naval supremacy, the soviet union is hurriedly building two u.s.-typed attack aircraft carriers.

the editorial added, "the soviet naval fleets are cruising not only in the indian ocean and the mediterranean but also in the sea of japan and the pacific. soviet warships and submarines are making their presence from the near sea off eastern japan up to hawaii and even to the west coast of the united states. the unites states which has always been a big naval power is becoming worried."

the editorial said, "the expansion of the soviet navy not only poses a military threat but also backs up the large soviet fishing fleets with a position of strength to make predatory catches in japan's sea areas. this has naturally affected japan's fishery. moreover, large japanese vessels frequently crashed, inflicting losses on japanese fishing vessels and tools. japan has in this way lost millions upon millions of yen, but the soviet union gave no compensation to the japanese fishermen at all. for this very sake, japan expressed worry over the expansion of the soviet navy -- this is understandable."

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Consul-General and Consul in Lhasa Meet Chinese Conquerors of World Highest Peak

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 11, 1975)

zonden ukyab and b.m. shrestha, consul-general and consul of the nepalese consulate-general in lhasa, met here today with wang fu-chou, party committee secretary of the chinese mountaineering expedition, shih chan-chun, leader of the expedition, and the nine male and female summiters who ascended the world's highest peak, the qomolangma feng (mt. jolmo lungma).

during the meeting, the consul-general congratulated the chinese mountaineering expedition for its victory in ascending the qomolangma feng for the second time. then, he had a friendly conversation with leading members of the mountaineering expedition and the nine climbers.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Minister of Trade and Industry, Minister of Energy Resources Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1975)

warren w. freer, new zealand minister of trade and industry and minister of energy resources, mrs. freer, and his party arrived here this evening for a friendly visit to china.

they were greeted at the airport by li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and sun so-chang, a deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade.

also present were new zealand ambassador to china w. bryce harland and officials of the new zealand embassy in peking.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Gives Banquet in Honor of New Zealand Minister of Trade and Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1975)

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of warren w. freer, new zealand minister of trade and industry and concurrently minister of energy resources, mrs. freer, and his party.

j.g. carter, counsellor of the new zealand embassy in peking, and other embassy officials were present.

minister li chiang and minister freer made speeches at the banquet.

li chiang said: "since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and new zealand, the ties between the two peoples have become closer with each passing day and the friendly relations between the two countries developed continuously. "sino-new zealand trade, as an important aspect of the relations between the two countries, has also made gratifying progress," he added.

minister li chiang pointed out: "though china and new zealand are different in social systems, there is every possibility for us to develop our relations constantly on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence as long as we both exert our efforts."

in conclusion, the chinese minister said: "our attitude toward sino-new zealand trade is positive and we are optimistic about the prospects. we are convinced that minister freer's current visit will not only play an active role in promoting the development of our friendly relations, especially the economic and trade relations at present, but also make useful contributions to our long-term cooperation in the future."

minister w.w. freer said the new zealand government remains firm in its desire to carry on the work in developing friendship and cooperation between china and new zealand. he said: "your economy and ours are both based on agrioulture, which each of us sees as the foundation for industrial development. we firmly believe that foreign trade must be based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit," he added.

the new zealand minister stressed; "my government believes that new zealand must stand on its own feet and pursue an independent foreign policy. we are trying to strengthen new zealand's independence by diversifying our foreign trade and developing new trading relationships wherever we can."

minister freer said: "we have been gratified by the rapid development of trade between china and new zealand that has taken place since diplomatic relations were established in 1972." my government has therefore welcomed the opportunity provided by the establishment of diplomatic relations to develop exchanges with china in a wide range of fields -- educational, cultural, medical, scientific and technical, as well as sporting. "by bringing chinese and new zealanders into closer contact, these exchanges also help to create a better understanding between our two peoples, and lay a firmer foundation for friendship," he said.

present at the banquet were chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

minister li chiang and minister w.w. freer held talks here earlier today. chien chih-kuang, chinese minister of light industry, and yu mei, vice-minister of communications, met with minister freer on separate occasions.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Leaders Greet Philippine Independence Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, and premier chou en-lai today sent a message to president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines extending warm congratulations on the occasion of the philippine independence day. the message reads:

his excellency ferdinand e. marcos, president of the republic of the philippines,

manila

on the occasion of the independence day of the republic of the philippines, we wish to extend, on behalf of the chinese government and people and in our own name, our warm congratulations to your excellency and the government and people of the philippines.

your excellency's successful visit to china and the normalization of the relations between china and the philippines add an important page to the annals of china-philippines relations. we fully believe that the friendly relations between china and the philippines will grow stronger and develop continuously on a new basis.

may the republic of the philippines enjoy prosperity and her people well-being. may your excellency enjoy good health.

chu teh
chairman of the standing committee
of the national people's congress
of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, june 12, 1975

Philippine President and Mrs. Marcos Back in Manila

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1975)

president ferdinand e. marcos of the republic of the philippines, mrs. imelda romualdez marcos and their party returned to manila by special plane yesterday afternoon after an official visit to the people's republic of china, according to a report from manila.

president marcos and his party were warmly greeted by thousands of people at the manila international airport.

in a speech at the airport, president marcos said that he had been enthusiastically welcomed by the chinese people during his visit to china. he took the opportunity to convey the greetings and wishes of chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai to the philippine people.

"i have the pleasure and the honour to personally report to you that as of today normal diplomatic relations, friendship and amity between the two countries have been restored," president marcos said. he expressed the hope that the re-establishment of friendship with china would last "from generation to generation".

president and mrs. marcos were greeted at the airport by cabinet members, members of the caretaker committee and high officers and officials.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to the philippines were also at the airport.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chi Teng-kuei Meets Romanian Friendship Visiting Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1975)

chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met with the romanian friendship visiting delegation led by vasile musat, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the r.c.p. vilcea county committee. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present on the occasion.

present were yang kung-su and cheng chih-ping, leading members of the chinese travel and tourism administrative bureau.

Romanian Industrial Exhibition Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1975)

the industrial exhibition of the romanian socialist republic closed here today.

more than 120,000 people of all walks of life and technicians visited the exhibition after it was opened on may 29. the success of the exhibition helped strengthen the great friendship between the people of romania and china and made a positive contribution to the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation and trade exchanges between the two countries.

during the exhibition, technical reports were made and discussions held on six items, and chinese and romanian technicians exchanged experience. scientific and technical films reflecting romanian industrial development were shown. friends on the exhibition group made extensive contacts with various chinese national import and export corporations. they visited factories, a rural people's commune and toured places of historical interest in peking. they also visited the takang oil field and attended theatrical performances.

CHINA AND SYRIA

NPC Vice Chairman Yao Lien-wei Meets Syrian Trade Unions Federation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1975)

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the general federation of syrian trade unions led by oudeh kasis, member of the executive committee of the federation and secretary of cultural and publishing affairs.

syrian ambassador to china jabr al-atrash was present on the occasion.

present also were chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the communist party of china, and liu hsi-chang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago Oil Mission Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 12, 1975)

the trinidad and tobago oil mission led by overand padmore, minister of national security and acting minister of petroleum and mines, left here for home by train today after a friendly visit to china.

the mission was seen off at the railway station by wang chuan-kuo, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; and tou ping-wen, deputy department director of the ministry of petroleum and chemical industries, who accompanied the mission on its visit to kwangchow.

the oil mission arrived here from shanghai by air on the evening of june 10. yesterday evening, vice-chairman wang chuan-kuo gave a banquet in honour of the trinidad and tobago oil mission. while in kwangchow, the guests visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by comrade mao tsetung in 1926 and the memorial centre for the martyrs of the kwangchow uprising and went sightseeing in the city.

while in shanghai, the guests visited an oil refinery, a chemical works and a rural people's commune and were given a warm welcome by workers and commune peasants. wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Troupe Gives Final Performance in Venezuela

(NCNA-English Caracas, Jun. 10, 1975)

the chinese performing arts troupe gave its final official performance at the "national theatre" of venezuela here this evening.

in a telegram to the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim today, venezuelan president carlos andres perez wished the chinese troupe "full success".

among the nearly 1,000 spectators present were ivan pulido mora, vice-minister of finance, reinaldo figueredo, president of the institute of external commerce, and other government officials and friendly figures here.

diplomats from various embassies in venezuela and overseas chinese here were also present.

among the items presented, "the triumphant return of the fishermen" played with various chinese national instruments won warm applause. venezuelan friends showed keen interest in yu hsun-fa's bamboo flute solo, especially his "mouth bamboo flute" solo "morning on the miao hills".

tenor wu yen-tse sang a well-known venezuelan fishermen's song "el carite" (a kind of sea fish), which drew prolonged cheers. the "red silk dance" performed by chou shun-min, chang li-min and lu chao-lai also won thunderous applause.

yin cheng-chung's piano solos "the heroic death of hung chang-ching" and a venezuelan piece "breezes of torbes", and suprano chu feng-po's solos "hatred against the invaders sprout in my heart" and a venezuelan popular song "soul of plain" also won repeated cheers.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation to Yugoslavia Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1975)

the chinese military friendship delegation led by hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, wound up its friendly visit to yugoslavia, and returned here by plane this evening.

the delegation was met at the airport by ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang wan-lin, tsao li-huai, shih hsia and liu chin-lin.

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic and military attache of the yugoslav embassy in peking col. bogdan malbasic were present.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Exhibition Delegation Leader Leaves for Zaire

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1975)

wang wen-lin, head of the chinese exhibition delegation to zaire, left peking for kinshasa by air yesterday.

li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and zairese ambassador to china nguvulu lubunda saw him off at the airport.

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DRAMA

Persist in Continuous Revolution and Forever Preserve Militant Youth

- after seeing the play "Nine Dragons Beach"

by

Chen Wen-p'ing (陈文平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 15, 1975)

Through the sharp struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two kinds of world outlook in the course of controlling the navigation course of the Wumeng River, the five-act play "Nine Dragons Beach" created and staged by the drama team of the delegation from Szechwan has molded the heroic image of Chao Chih-chiang, the old cadre of the Red Army who forever preserves his revolutionary youth, and enthusiastically eulogized Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This play is of great enlightenment to our present study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and raising our awareness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In order to reveal the great theme of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, this play, by taking the Party's basic line as the guide and placing the story in the setting of the very acute class struggle at home and abroad around 1962, has selected the typical environment of the Nine Dragons Beach which symbolizes the acute and complicated class struggle and two-line struggle and the typical incident of blowing up the reefs to regulate the beach. The Nine Dragons Beach abounds in reefs. The beach is treacherous and the flow is swift, with the Dragon Head Rock, an unusually large submerged reef, blocking the navigation course. However, what blocks the road ahead at the Nine Dragons Beach is not only

the submerged reef in the river. What is more serious is the "submerged reef" that has wormed its way into the revolutionary ranks and people's minds. This is an even bigger "tiger blocking the way."

The deeply entrenched counter-revolutionary Wei Sheng has wormed his way into the Party and usurped the leadership in the navigation control station. Drawing help from the overt sandbanks and submerged reefs in the river, he stirs up trouble ashore and vigorously carries out counter-revolutionary activities. Class struggle is also reflected inside the Party and the leading body. Deputy Chief Hu in charge of communications work in the region implements the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and vigorously whips up the weird wind of "dismounting" for regression. In face of the serious struggle, Chief of the Regional Communications Bureau Wang Pao-ch'eng has lost his bearings and consciously or unconsciously become the "stumbling block" on the road ahead. Faced with these complicated contradictions, Chao Chih-chiang, Party committee secretary of the Regional Communications Bureau, relies on the broad masses of navigation workers, and carries forward the death-defying spirit displayed in the years of the revolutionary wars. He is determined to blow up into pieces all the "reefs" that hamper the progress of the revolution, be they overt or covert, in the water or ashore, so as to keep socialist navigation course open forever. This has shown by deep allegory that in the historical period of socialism, in order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and build socialism, the proletariat and the revolutionary people must grasp well class struggle and criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie. The theme of the play "Nine Dragons Beach" is rich in realistic educational significance.

The themic thought is mainly embodied in the images of the figures. The "Nine Dragons Beach" seriously learns from the experience of the revolutionary model plays in molding the principal heroic figures in the storm of class struggle, two-line struggle and ideological struggle and has set up several groups of contradictions around Chao Chih-chiang: the contradiction between Chao Chih-chiang and Wei Sheng, the deeply hidden class enemy; the contradiction between Chao Chih-chiang and Deputy Chief Hu who implements the revisionist line, and the contradiction between Chao Chih-chiang and his arrogant, complacent and good-for-nothing old comrade-in-arm Wang Pao-ch'eng. In the play the contradiction between Chao Chih-chiang and Wang Pao-ch'eng is taken as the main line interwoven the other contradictions. In the struggle with one wave rising higher than the other, it has revealed Chao Chih-chiang's awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The essence of the struggle between Chao Chih-chiang and Wang Pao-ch'eng is the question of whether or not it is necessary to maintain the death-defying spirit displayed in the years of the revolutionary war and carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The struggle is first revealed in the attitude toward the revolutionary cause. Chao Chih-chiang and Wang Pao-ch'eng were formerly both poor boatmen and since their youth they had towed boats and run on the beach together and were brothers with interlocked roots in hardships. After

taking part in the revolution, they fought north and south together with the Party and Chairman Mao and were good comrades-in-arms with their hearts joined together. However, the two old comrades-in-arms have adopted distinctly different attitudes toward the question of regulating the beach and blowing up the reefs in the period of socialist revolution. Chao Chih-chiang puts "boldness" above all else and clearly calls for "cutting away the rocks, breaking the waves and sailing against the wind." Wang Pao-ch'eng puts "fear" above all else and adopts the attitude of "not daring to provoke the others but hiding himself and sailing around the submerged reefs." Therefore, when Deputy Chief Hu implements the erroneous line, Wang Pao-ch'eng energetically follows him, calls for "reining in the horse at the edge of a precipice" in the project for blowing up the reefs, and is even prepared to accept the order for "dismounting on the whole line" in the project. Chao Chih-chiang carries forward the proletarian spirit of going against the tide and resolutely resists the erroneous line. Hitting the nail on the head he points out, "With one for advance and the other for retreat, with one going up and the other coming down, the difference in one word has reflected the two-line struggle." In the view of Wang Pao-ch'eng, after the socialist country has been won after a war of many years, they should take a rest now! He is satisfied with "making small steps and contributions every year" but is unwilling to run a risk again. Chao Chih-chiang, on the other hand, thinks that precisely because we have followed Chairman Mao in fighting battles for many years, today we should all the more continue to carry forward the death-defying spirit of fearing nothing and no one displayed in the war years, and in accordance with the instruction of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee concerning "regulating and dredging the navigation course to facilitate transportation," work vigorously and advance rapidly, thoroughly change the outlook of the navigation course, link the Wumeng River with the Yangtze River that leads to the sea, and build a socialist railway on water. Through the contradiction and struggle between Chao Chih-chiang and Wang Pao-ch'eng on the attitude toward the revolutionary cause, the play has enthusiastically eulogized Chao Chih-chiang's spirit of daring to blaze a trail in work and continue the revolution, and sharply criticized Wang Pao-ch'eng's philistine philosophy of dodging risk and doing nothing.

The struggle between Chao Chih-chiang and Wang Pao-ch'eng is also revealed in their attitudes toward class struggle in the socialist period. Chao Chih-chiang arms his brain with Chairman Mao's theory on continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and understands that "the dictatorship of the proletariat is not the end of class struggle but the continuation of class struggle under a new form." In socialist revolution and construction, although there is no battlefield of heavy gunfire as in the past, it is "fighting a battle" just the same and is a life-and-death battle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Therefore, he maintains high revolutionary vigilance at all times and pays attention to observing the turbulent flow and submerged reefs in the river as well as standing guard against the storm of class struggle ashore. In the work to regulate the navigation course, he does not first grasp the question of production technique, but places class struggle and the two-line struggle above all else. From the incident of the boatman old Tao who falls into the water and sacrifices his life, he discovers something suspicious in Wei Sheng. He learns from master craftsman Ch'ang-ch'ing that Wei Sheng

veers with the winds and is capricious. From the words and deeds of Wei Sheng who is fond of fawning on people, sowing discord and practicing double-dealing, he discovers his lack of uprightness. He has further clearly discerned Wei Sheng's real features from his performance in making use of Deputy Chief Hu's wrong decision of "retreating to the end" to add fuel to the fire and enthusiastically practice capitalism. .... Through relying on the masses, carrying out investigations and studies and tightly taking the initiative in the struggle, Chao Chih-chiang has in the end caught the counter-revolutionary element deeply hidden and skillfully disguised with extremely cunning means.

Contrary to Chao Chih-chiang, Wang Pao-ch'eng has fostered arrogance and complacency in face of the situation of victory. He considers himself a distinguished vassal with meritorious service and is in the mood of standing still without seeking progress. He is thus dizzied by Wei Sheng's flattery and vulgar applause. He allows the counter-revolutionary element Wei Sheng to sneak into the Party and become the head of the navigation administration station. He adopts an indulgent, tolerant and even patronizing attitude toward the series of activities carried out by Wei Sheng for restoring capitalism. In front of the serious class struggle, Wang Pao-ch'eng has been totally disarmed ideologically and has slipped onto the evil path.

The divergence between Chao Chih-chiang and Wang Pao-ch'eng is also manifested in the attitude toward bourgeois right. Bourgeois right still exists in the historical period of socialism, but it must be restricted. Therefore, whether or not one can consciously restrict the bourgeois right and resist corrosion by the idea of bourgeois right is a question of principle bearing on whether or not one can persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chao Chih-chiang is a leading cadre but he has not the least bureaucratic airs. In order to bring out his political colors as a revolutionary fighter of the proletariat, the play has carefully arranged his first "appearance before the audience." As the Party committee secretary of the Regional Communications Bureau, he once again returns to Wumeng. Without taking a car or boat, he comes to the Nine Dragons Beach on foot, towing the boat all the way. Before he can stop for breath, he encounters an extremely precarious situation with the boat hitting the dangerous sandbank, and without saying a word, he takes off his clothes and leads the masses in taking emergency steps to save the boat. This unexpected but rational act has given people a strong impression. It shows that although Chao Chih-chiang's duties have changed after going to the city, he has not changed his natural colors of an ordinary worker. Although his living conditions have changed, he has not changed his work style of braving arduous struggle. Although his position has changed, he has not changed his proletarian feelings of breathing together and sharing the fate with the masses. Because he is the leader as well as the intimate friend of the masses, he can thoroughly feel the pulsation of the masses, think what the masses think and consider as urgent what the masses consider as urgent. He can then fully mobilize the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses to overcome all difficulties and triumphantly forge ahead.

Wang Pao-ch'eng also had blood-and-flesh ties with the masses in the war years. When he first came to the city, he also lived in the caves, "tackled" rocks and started undertakings in the hard way together with the workers in order to open up a tow-way covering several hundred li along the river. However, he is satisfied with the present state of affairs and keeps to his own position. He participates less in labor, carries out less investigation and study and has gradually discarded the revolutionary tradition of braving arduous struggle and integrating himself with the masses. He does not even want to take a look at the drawing painstakingly made by master craftsman Ch'ang-ch'ing and adopts the attitude of a bourgeois "old squire" toward the suggestions of the workers. He cannot see the tremendous socialist enthusiasm among the masses and forgets that the masses are the genuine heroes. He even puts on bureaucratic airs, treats people on an unequal footing, and seriously divorces himself from reality and the masses. This is a reflection of class struggle in the contingent of cadres in the period of socialism. Chairman Mao points out, "Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." From Wang Pao-ch'eng's words and deeds, we can see that bourgeois ideas and the concept of bourgeois right have already found their way into his head. He not only fails to restrict them, but also appreciates them. This precisely reveals his lack of awareness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chao Chih-chiang's awareness of class struggle, two-line struggle and continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat comes from his assiduous study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and his loyalty to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the communist cause. He firmly bears in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous." Therefore, he can all along "maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry on our revolutionary work to the end." This enables him to persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and forever preserve the militant youth of revolutionaries. Such a comrade as Wang Pao-ch'eng subjectively wants to make revolution and follow the Party. However, due to his laxity in the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the transformation of his world outlook and because he lacks consciousness in fighting for the great goal of communism, is afraid of taking risks and fears this and that, but actually fears only the loss of his own vested interests, he therefore cannot discern the revisionist line when it comes and even runs after it. Wang Pao-ch'eng's lesson merits our attention.

Through the contradiction between Chao Chih-chiang and Wang Pao-ch'eng, this play has put forth a thought-provoking question: After the proletariat has seized political power, are there still battles to fight? Should we still maintain the same death-defying spirit displayed in the years of revolutionary war and persist in continuing the revolution? How can a proletarian revolutionary fighter forever preserve militant youth under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Through the contradiction and struggle between Chao Chih-chiang and Wang Pao-ch'eng, the "Nine Dragons Beach" has

enabled us to realize that we cannot accomplish the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat once and for all after a certain period and the trial of a single revolutionary movement. We must be able to stand up to tests throughout the entire historical period by exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie before we can persevere in continuing the revolution and forever preserve our militant youth.

There are still shortcomings in this play. The intensification of the contradiction in the play is insufficient and the transformation appears to be rather abrupt. Chao Chih-chiang has not brought into full play his dominant role in the course of accelerating the transformation of contradictions and this has affected the ideological depth of the heroic figure. We believe that as long as the comrades of the drama team of the delegation from Szechwan modestly solicit opinions from the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, seriously study the experience of the revolutionary model plays and continue to process and revise this play by plunging into the heat of the future struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers and in the movement to thoroughly study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they definitely can improve on this play.

* * *

LITERATURE AND ART

Conscientiously Transform the World Outlook, Thoroughly Break with Traditional Ideas

- a study of Chairman Mao's "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

by

Hsin Wen-t'ung (辛文彤)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 23, 1975)

Chairman Mao's "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" written 33 years ago is a Marxist-Leninist document born in the violent struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two world outlooks, and a militant program for transforming the world outlook of the people in the likeness of vanguard of the proletariat. This brilliant work is the guiding light for all Party members and revolutionaries to translate into reality ideological revolutionization. At present, with the whole Party and the people of the whole country in a wave of enthusiasm for conscientiously studying the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, studying once again the "Talks" is of extremely great significance toward combating and guarding against revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, maintaining the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in particular, giving further impetus to the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

In the "Talks" Chairman Mao has vividly set forth the orientation of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and proletarian politics, laid down the proletarian line in literature and art, and also emphatically pointed out that our literary and art workers "must gradually move their feet over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, to the side of the proletariat through the process of going into their very midst and into the thick of practical struggles and through the process of studying Marxism and society. Only in this way can we have a literature and art that are truly for the workers, peasants and soldiers, a truly proletarian literature and art."

The raising of the question of transforming the world outlook of the literary and art workers to the plane of the political line by Chairman Mao clearly shows that only by basically transforming their world outlook and moving their feet over to the side of the proletariat can all revolutionary literary and art workers as well as those for revolution truly solve the question of "for whom" and implement the revolutionary literary and art line of the proletariat.

The practice of the struggle on the literary and art front for the past 30 and more years has again and again proved that Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions are most profound and incomparably correct. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, why did the literary and art

circles vigorously promote feudal and bourgeois literature and art, and basically fail to implement the policies of the Party, lead the life officials and overlords without keeping in close touch with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and actually slip onto the brink of revisionism? Naturally, the determining factor was the frantic opposition of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company who went all out to push a counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art. But why were they able to push this black line in the literary and art circles? Why were there so many comrades who were so muddle-headed as to follow this black line? One of the important reasons is that the world outlook of the majority of the literary and art workers is still fundamentally bourgeois.

We should see that after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, there has been an enormous change in the outlook of the literary and art ranks. With revolutionary model plays as the hallmark, the proletarian revolution in literature and art has kept on progressing and developing, and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have mounted the stage of the superstructure and entered the sphere of literature and art. With the literary and art workers studying conscientiously works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's writings, and going deep into the factories, the rural areas, and the armed force units to work hand in hand with and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, there has been a marked improvement in their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Similar to the other fronts, socialist new things have kept on appearing on the literary and art front, and an era of communist new practice is rising. However, as far as the world outlook of the literary and art workers is concerned, is it true that its transformation has "almost completed"? Can they afford to stop now "for breath"? Is it true that, as some people have said, after several years of the movement they can now "concentrate on grasping vocational work"?

Naturally, this is not the way of looking at things. Socialism covers a considerably long historical period. In this historical period, the resistance activities of the bourgeoisie are found not only in the political and economic sectors, but also in the ideological and cultural sector. These three sectors are linked up with one another, and they are for toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. One important content of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the need for triumphing over the ideological resistance of the bourgeoisie. Meanwhile, imperialism and social-imperialism are also bound to adopt various forms to carry out cultural infiltration in a vain attempt to carry out subversive activities within the socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. If the literary and art workers do not demonstrate a high degree of revolutionary vigilance, there is a possibility of their being taken prisoners. Moreover, since ligerature and art form the nerves of a class, the literary and art front is the most sensitive front for reflecting the class struggle and the two-line struggle. The class struggle at home and abroad and the two-line struggle within the Party are often reflected first on the literary and art front and in the world outlook of the literary and art workers. Under this condition, how can we think that it has been "more or less" our transformation

has "almost completed"? How can we "relax for a while"? While transforming the objective world, we must strive at the same time to transform the subjective world, for only on the basis of consciously transforming our subjective world can we transform more properly our objective world. Any sign of relaxation or complacency on the question of transforming the world outlook is wrong and is in contravention to the objective law governing the development of the revolution.

In socialist society, there are three major differences. The bourgeois right has still not been totally abolished in the system of ownership. It is still serious in the interrelations of people and still occupies a dominant position in the sector of distribution. Such bourgeois right is not only an important condition which the old bourgeoisie relies on to carry out restoration activities, but also an important economic base constantly giving rise to the new bourgeoisie. Therefore, in the course of transforming our world outlook at present, how should we correctly deal with the bourgeois right? Can we ideologically make the most radical rupture with the concept of bourgeois right? This has become a very prominent question.

The majority of literary and art workers, because of their prolonged bourgeois and revisionist education, are accustomed to the mode of work as individual mental workers. In addition, due to the ideological impact of the bourgeoisie at home and of imperialism and revisionism in the international arena, their world outlook is therefore basically bourgeois, and deep in the recess of their souls there is the kingdom of bourgeois ideology. On the question of their attitude toward the relationship between literary and art work and the Party, they invariably do not regard literary and art work as an undertaking of the Party or the class but as a business of the individual, and they cannot consciously place their own work under the absolute leadership of the Party. On the question of their attitude toward the relationship between the individual and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, they still show signs of slighting the workers, peasants and soldiers, and some people even look upon the literature and art and the skill in their possession as commodities, call for "exchange at equal value" and wait for the right price to sell. On the question of their attitude toward the relationship between politics and literature and art, they pay no attention to placing proletarian politics in command, neglect the study of theory, and are slack in the transformation of their world outlook. Some people even have blind faith in that "with something new created, one is insured of his meal everywhere" and that "with literature and art one can have everything." On the question of their attitude toward the relationship between comrades, they use the common practice of landlord-bourgeois craft unions to take the place of revolutionary principles.

All these owe their origin to the traditional concept of "private ownership of literature and art." All concepts of private ownership are the ideas of the exploiting classes and products of the old social relations and are in the service of the system of private ownership. The concept of "private ownership of literature and art" is a reflection of bourgeois right in the sphere of literature and art, a vestige left over from the old social system and a kind of soil that gives rise to the new bourgeoisie in the literary and art circles. It is of great danger to the dictatorship of the proletariat and the proletarian revolution in literature and art. Therefore,

we should raise the criticism of the concept of "private ownership of literature and art" to the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, to the plane of removing the soil breeding capitalism and to the plane of realizing the grand objective of the proletariat in using Marxism to occupy the realm of the superstructure including all spheres of culture, strive to transform our world outlook and make the most radical rupture with traditional concepts.

In his "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," Chairman Mao has profoundly expounded the principle of the dialectical relations between literature and economics and politics. He clearly points out that literature and art are geared to the economics and politics of a given society, and at the same time, the literature and art of a given culture have a reaction on the economics and politics of a given society that cannot be ignored. This article guides our literary and art creation to strive to serve the consolidation and development of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The question of transforming the world outlook of the literary and art workers has also become an outstanding problem in the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

In our effort to transform the world outlook, we must read and study conscientiously and strive to master Marxism. The "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" teaches us, "The science of Marxism-Leninism must be studied by all revolutionaries, writers and artists not excepted." Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is the theoretical foundation guiding our thinking, and is the sharpest ideological weapon for transforming our world outlook. The bourgeois ideas that fetter the spirit of people will not vanish by themselves. In order to maintain the revolution in the realm of the superstructure and deeply criticize revisionism and bourgeois ideas, it is necessary to practice the dictatorship of the proletariat and give full play to the power of criticism and repudiation of Marxist theory. At present, we must in particular study seriously Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, study the brilliant expositions of Marx, Engels and Lenin on the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry forward the style of learning by linking up theory with practice, strive to use the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to guide revolutionary practice and the transformation of the world outlook, consciously guard against and resist the onslaught of bourgeos ideas and life style and carry the proletarian revolution in literature and art through to the end.

In our effort to transform the world outlook, we must persist in taking the road of integrating ourselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, go deep into the heat of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers and receive re-education from the working people and the poor and lower-middle peasants. This is a very important lesson. The integration of literary and art workers with the workers, peasants and soldiers can be carried out under many forms, but the most fundamental one is still that "they must for a long period of time unreservedly and wholeheartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers." Only by personally taking part in the practice of the struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers could we succeed in integrating ourselves with them, truly learn their high degree

of awareness and noble quality, gradually remove the filth from our own bodies and identify our thoughts and feelings with the workers, peasants and soldiers. At the same time, we should also strive to integrate our work with the need of the workers, peasants and soldiers, step out from the recess of the mansions, compounds, studies and music studios, go to the factories, rural areas and company units to create for and give performances to the workers, peasants and soldiers, energetically develop mass revolutionary literary and art activities for popularization among and raising the standards of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers in the practice of serving them and integrating ourselves with them.

In the past, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Chou Yang and company went all out to oppose the sending of literary and art workers into the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers and obstruct their working hand in hand with the workers, peasants and soldiers. On the one hand, they promoted the "three-high and three-famous" system and enlarged the difference between the literary and art workers and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. On the other hand, they vigorously peddled the doctrine of "self-cultivation" and advertised so-called "eruption of revolution in the depth of the soul" to entice the literary and art workers into alienating themselves from reality, from the masses and from class struggle and productive labor in contravention to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We should draw lessons from history, restirct the bourgeois right, criticize the idea of bourgeois right, unswervingly take the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers and strive to be staunch fighters for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In his "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," Chairman Mao calls on us, "All Communists, all revolutionaries, all revolutionary literary and art workers should learn from the example of Lu Hsün and be 'oxen' for the proletariat and the masses, bending their backs to the task until their dying day." The great Lu Hsün is our brilliant example not only in the struggle against the class enemies but also in the struggle against all reactionary trends of thought and culture. Deeply aware of the fact that he himself had come from the old camp, he made a correct assessment and strict dissection of himself, kept on transforming himself and succeeded in completing the great evolution from a revolutionary democrat into a Communist. Let us, under the guidance of the spirit of the "Talks," take Lu Hsün as example, unremittingly make a dissection of ourselves not only in the aspect of transforming our objective world but also in the aspect of transforming our subjective world, and strive to be promoters of progress for the socialist revolution.

* * *

MONEY

Speaking of "On Money God"

by

Ch'ang Hsing (昌兴) and Li Chan (力战)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 30, 1975)

"On Money God" is a satirical essay written by Lu Pao during the Western Tsin Dynasty. At that time, the Szu-ma clique had already tampered with the Legalist line of Ts'ao Ts'ao, and the Western Tsin Dynasty was most corrupt. The feudal ruling class was extremely covetous and wasteful. Dignified in appearance, these weevils of society were actually blinded by greed, and each of them was a vampire with only eyes for money. In light of this condition, Lu Pao wrote in "On Money God," "In the body of money, there is heaven and earth.... where there is money, danger can be turned into safety and even the dying can be made to live. When money is gone, the exalted can become lowly and even the living can be killed. This is why any argument and litigations cannot be won without money, the lonely, weak, gloomy and despondent ones cannot be succored without money, resentment, enmity and hatred cannot be dispelled without money, and orders, information, laughter and conversation cannot be procured without money." This article vividly portrays the avaristic features of the exploiting classes and exhibits before people the corrupt social system in which "money can communicate with the gods."

Actually, this saying "Money can communicate with the gods" was originally a dogma of Confucius. The fallacies that "riches and honors are what men desire" and "without money no reception is given" he publicized were reproductions of the saying, "Money can communicate with the gods."

Confucius spent his entire life running round the country until he had worn himself out in an attempt to gain favors from the slave owners, not only for the purpose of securing high offices and fat emoluments for himself, but also for upholding the ranking system of the slavery system.

The character "body" in "the body of money" used by Lu Pao in "On Money God" was interchangeable with the character "propriety" in the Tsin Dynasty. Therefore "the body of money" also had the meaning of "the propriety of money" and could convey the meaning of in the service of "returning to propriety." For example, after Ts'ao Ts'ao unified the North, he originally was very stern in legislation and this was a progressive step in history. However, the "Law of Tsin" concocted by the Szu-ma clique stipulated that money could buy exoneration for crimes, and even the death penalty could be commuted at the price of only two catties of gold. Under the condition that the bureaucrats and the landlords tried to beat each other in their wealth and treasures and the people could not live in peace, was this not a mutation of the reactionary "rule of propriety" which stipulated that "the minister are beyond the law and the lay people are beneath propriety"?

Therefore the saying that "money can communicate with the gods" advertised by the reactionary class on the decline was entirely for upholding and restoring the old social system.

Over the past 2,000 years, there has been no dearth of apologists for the theory that "money can communicate with the gods." Among the clowns in history who practiced "the propriety of money," the traitor Lin Piao could be considered to be among those of the first order. He behaved as a human being before you, but was a devil behind your back. He openly shouted revolutionary slogans, but he hung by his bed a scroll bearing the words, "Of all things, this is the most important: to restrain oneself and restore the rites" and put on his desk the motto, "There is only one thing reliable in the world and that is money." The "of all things" and the "only one thing" vividly reflected the vicious features of Lin Piao, the sworn enemy of the proletariat, and exposed the reactionary essence of his vain attempt to restore capitalism. We don't have to discuss how Lin Piao and company amassed wealth by fair means or foul in order to lead the life of pride, luxury, debauchery and idleness of the landlords and the bourgeoisie, for a glance at his counter-revolutionary policy of "enticement with office, emolument and favor" would suffice to make everything clear. He practiced "enticement with office" and used the despicable means of offering offices and making promises to set up mountain strongholds and foster sworn confederates. He practiced "enticement with emolument" and advocated the use of money as "incentive" for people, and "particularly" paid attention to enticing the "young people" with "wages." He practiced "enticement with favor," corrupted people with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and advertised such trash as "benevolence and love" and "let everybody make money." However, none of those who practiced "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" came to a good end, and even their appeal to the "money god" for help was of no avail. There is no exception for all times and for all countries. Lin Piao and company counted their own destruction, and their ignominious end has once again pronounced the bankruptcy of "the propriety of money."

In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes and class struggle, and the commodity system and exchange by means of money are still practiced. This tells us that the ghost of the saying that "money can communicate with the god" is still found loafing in the market. The toppled landlord and bourgeois classes and the newly emerging bourgeois invariably make use of exchange by means of money and bourgeois right to practice "the propriety of money." The facts are also precisely so. Look, no sooner "material incentive" came into the hands of people like Lin Piao, it became "materialism." Under the guise of "showing concern" for the "welfare" of the masses, they could also publicize "consume and distribute everything." They even wanted to make the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes "rich" again and also could put up the label of "genuine socialism." This method of passing fish eyes for pearls is a new trick used by the class enemies during the period of socialism to carry out restoration activities. We must heighten our revolutionary vigilance against this.

Following the continued deepening of the socialist revolution, the counter-revolutionary activities of a small handful of class enemies to

practice "the propriety of money" will become more obscure and crafty. Therefore, we should read some more Marxist-Leninist works, strive to clarify the question of exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, resist corruption by bourgeois ideas, and consciously fight for the elimination of such old ideas as "money can communicate with the gods."

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MOUNTAINEERING

Profiles of Chinese Mountaineers Who Conquer World's Highest Peak

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 13, 1975)

following are biographical notes of the nine summiters of the chinese mountaineering expedition who successfully ascended the world's highest peak, the qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma), on may 27 this year:

phanthog, 37, of the minority tibetan nationality, is a member of the communist party of china. a mother of three, she serves as a government functionary. she is deputy leader of the expedition and coach of the expedition's women members.

she was born in a serf's family in a village in chiangta county, tibet. living in dire poverty, she went begging with her mother at the age of 12. she was emancipated after liberation. in 1958, she began to work on the "july first" state farm in lhasa and became one of the first generation of workers in tibet.

she joined a chinese mountaineering expedition in 1959, and was one of the eight women who ascended the 7,546-metre mount muztagh ata in the pamirs in july, 1959 to set a world women alpinists' altitude record.

in 1961, phanthog improved the record by climbing mount kongur tiubie tagh which rises 7,595 metres in the pamirs. she entered the central institute for nationalities in peking in 1963 and graduated from this institute of higher education three years later. then she returned to tibet to join the million emancipated serfs in building the southwest border region of the motherland.

sodnam norbu, 29, tibetan nationality, is a chinese communist party member and electrician of a chinese people's liberation army unit.

he was born in damshung county, tibet. his parents were house servants of a herdowner before the 1959 democratic reform in tibet. he began to work for the herdowner as a cow-herd when he was 12.

sodnam norbu began mountaineering in 1965 and reached 7,450 metres in a work-out that year.

he was party branch secretary of the summit assault group.

lotse, 37, tibetan nationality, is a communist party

member. he was born in lhatse county, tibet autonomous region.

his parents were house servants of a manorial lord in the old society and knew the bitterness of feudal oppression. lotse joined the p.l.a. in 1956. he was a member of the chinese expedition which ascended the qomolangma feng from the north face in 1960.

a member of the 1964 chinese expedition to the 8,012-metre mount shisha pangma in tibet, he reached 7,700 metres. he has participated in several mountaineering and scientific surveying expeditions since 1965. he was a coach of the recent qomolangma expedition and deputy party branch secretary of the summit assault group.

hou sheng-fu, 36, han nationality, is a communist party member. he was born in a lower-middle peasant family in lochuan county, shensi province. he was a member of the 1960 chinese qomolangma expedition. a member of the 1964 mount shisha pangma expedition, hou sheng-fu undertook the task of route reconnaissance and preparation and reached 7,800 metres. since 1965, he has participated in several high altitude scientific surveys.

he was a coach of the recent qomolangma expedition and one of the sub-group leaders of the summit assault party.

samdrub, 23, tibetan nationality, comes from a poor peasant family in shigatse prefecture, tibet, and is a member of the chinese communist party.

he had two years of schooling at the primary school in his village between 13 and 14 years of age. after working in his production team for several years, he enlisted in the p.l.a. in 1970.

a robust young man of medium height, samdrub took up mountain climbing in 1974. he was one of the party branch committee members of the summit assault group of the recent qomolangma expedition.

darphuntso, 30, tibetan, is also a member of the communist party. born in a family of poor herdsmen in paikon county, he was oppressed by the three kinds of estate-holders, the feudal government, the monasteries and the nobles, in the old society.

a herdsman by trade, darphuntso began sports mountaineering in 1965 and reached 7,450 metres. he joined the p.l.a. in 1967. leaving the army in 1971, he worked as a spray painter in the lhasa motor vehicle repair and assembly plant. he was one of the party branch committee members of the summit assault group of the qomolangma expedition.

kunga pasang, 29, a tibetan member of the chinese communist party, is a p.l.a. motorcar platoon leader. he was born in a poor peasant family in chamdo county. he attended primary school in his native village between 1959 and 1964, joined the p.l.a. in lhasa in 1973.

his other favourite sport is basketball and he is a member of the basketball team of his army unit. since 1965, he has participated in several mountaineering and scientific surveying expeditions.

during the recent qomolangma expedition, he was quite exhausted in the course of several acclimatization climbs. nevertheless, he showed remarkable will power in the final assault on the peak.

tsering tobgyal, 29, a tibetan member of the communist party, comes from a poor peasant family in shadthongmon county, tibet. he is an electrician at the shigatse grain and oil processing factory.

he began mountaineering in 1965. in the recent qomolangma expedition, he impressed team-mates with his fitness and adaptability at high altitude and was a unanimous choice for the summit assault.

ngapo khyen is a tibetan member of the chinese communist youth league. at 21, he is the youngest member of the qomolangma expedition. he comes from a poor herdsmen's family in nagchuka county, and worked as a shepherd before enlisting in the army in 1973.

he showed he was well acclimatized to high altitude conditions and had strong stamina. selected for the summit assault, he lived up to expectations by reaching the summit of the highest peak in the world.

Shanghai Workers Contribute to Ascend of World's Highest Peak

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 13, 1975)

workers in shanghai, like people in other parts of china, made contributions to the recent mountaineering expedition which ascended the world's highest peak, qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma), from the northern face.

the shanghai yenchi garment factory produced the down filled clothing, gloves, stockings and sleeping bags.. the waterproof nylon covers in five different colours were light, durable and comfortable and kept the mountaineers warm in bitter cold.

this small factory with only 200 workers and staff members accepted the task at the end of last year. a special cadre-worker-technician group was formed to tackle the problems involved by relying on the masses. the mountaineers complained that zipper-fastened trousers could not stand wear and tear when they were tackling cliffs and steep slopes. the workers substituted a hook and eye closure which also proved unsuitable. nylon elastic fasteners finally solved the problem.

the yenchi garment factory also made the altitude tents for metal frames produced by the shanghai switch factory.

the soft, light woollen sweaters were made by the shanghai no. 7 woollen sweater factory. the women workers of the factory knitted bright flower designs on them. a dozen other factories in shanghai made woollen stockings, nylon and fur gloves, down bags, thermos flasks and cups and other utensils.

the instant food and drinks produced by several shanghai bakeries and confectioneries were tasty and nourishing. the famous shanghai harbin bakery and confectionery prepared special sponge cake for the mountaineers. made of fruit, eggs, butter, and other ingredients, these cakes remain fresh and delicious for a long time.

Interview with Phanthog, First Chinese Woman to Ascend World's Summit

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 14, 1975)

"we owe our success to the party and chairman mao, to the people of the whole country, to our mountaineering expedition as a collective," said phanthog, first chinese woman to ascend the world's highest peak, the qomolangma feng, from its north face together with eight male summiters on may 27. reviewing the exploit, she said: "we drew tremendous inspiration and inexhaustible strength from the cordial attention extended us by the party central committee and the immense support and assistance, in both manpower and supplies, from the people of the whole country. although only nine of us set foot on the top of the qomolangma feng, it's a success for everybody, because each member of our expedition did his or her share. many members are better than myself in high altitude adaptability and physical resources. they volunteered to scout ahead of us, cut the trail and carry the supplies to ensure our

success. all this demonstrates the matchless superiority of the socialist system."

phanthog, deputy leader of the expedition, is 37 and a mother of three. she is strongly built and of average stature. her eyes shining with joy, she told the story of the ascent to the summit.

phanthog and eight male climbers launched the final assault at 8 a.m. may 27 from the assault camp at an altitude of 8,680 metres. they had started from the 5,000-metre base camp nine days before and was already gripped by fatigue. but they gained tremendous strength at the thought of the expectations of the party and the people and their mission to win honours for the motherland.

it was only a little over 200 metres vertically from the assault camp to the summit. but the climb was very difficult because they had to negotiate three most precipitous stretches against blizzards in an oxygenstarved atmosphere. the first stretch was a steep rock slope tilting at a gradient of 60 to 70 degrees. three male members of phanthog's rope climbed up first and started to hoist their kits. phanthog was standing halfway up the slope to ferry the things passed on to her by a male member down below. but just as she was pushing a rucksack over a rock, she teetered back toward a deep chasm. presently she took a step forward, lodged her right foot in a rock crevice and threw her weight on the rock face, and avoided a fatal fall.

beyond this rock slope and "the second step", they had to cover two stretches of steep ice and snow slopes, each about 150 metres long, before they reached the summit. the heroic mountaineers overcame every difficulty and succeeded in climbing these perilous sections.

phanthog said, "i was very excited when we stepped on the summit of the qomolangma feng. i stood close by hou sheng-fu as he radioed our victory message to base camp, and carefully listened to the reply. when suddenly the cheers of our comrades-in-arms in base camp came over the radiophone, i joined them in shouting: 'long live chairman mao exclamation' 'long live the communist party of china exclamation'"

Learning that phanthog had joined the chinese communist party during the latest expedition, we asked her how she had matured politically.

phanthog was born in a serf's family in chiangta county, tibet, and her family had neither land nor a house. her mother hand-spun woollen yarn and wove carpets day and night, but the family could hardly earn a living under serfdom, and she went begging with her mother. then they did odd jobs in shigatse,

where her mother died of exhaustion and starvation. "homeless and helpless, i roamed to lhasa and went through more misery," said phanthog.

phanthog was given a new lease of life with liberation. she worked on the "july 1" state farm in 1958 and became one of the first generation of tibetan workers. in 1959, she joined a chinese mountaineering expedition. phanthog has a strong character and a will to defy any difficulties, toughened in the abyss of suffering in the old society. she set strict demands on herself and improved her mountaineering skills to win honours for the motherland. thanks to the patient help of veteran coaches and her rigorous training, she soon became an outstanding climber. during her first mountain-climbing expedition in 1959, she ascended the 7,546-metre mount muztagh ata in the pamirs in july 1959. this broke the then world women alpinists' altitude record. in 1961, phanthog improved her own record by climbing mount kongur tiubie tagh which rises 7,595 metres in the pamirs. with attention and education from the party, she joined the communist youth league, and in 1963 was sent to study politics and general knowledge in a cadres' training class in the central institute for nationalities, and this helped her to make faster political progress.

like women throughout china, phanthog further emancipated her mind during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. in this movement, she said, chinese women repudiated lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the fallacy of "man being superior to woman" preached by confucius, gave fuller play to their revolutionary enthusiasm and became more and more aware of their own great strength. with confidence she worked hard and became the first chinese woman to scale the highest peak in the world.

contrasting her own experiences in the old and new societies, phanthog said, "in the old society i was a serf struggling on the starvation line. in the new society, we working people have become masters of the country and are leading a happy life. i myself have become an honoured mountain climber. the party and the people have done me great honours. my own experience shows what a great change has taken place in the status of chinese women. only the socialist system can open up a broad road to the complete emancipation for us, the working women of all nationalities."

during the latest mountaineering expedition, phanthog showed a high political consciousness in winning honours for the motherland and for chinese women. as deputy leader of the mountaineering expedition and coach of the women's team, she set a good example for the other members during acclimatization climbs and patiently passed on her experience to young women climbers of different nationalities.

pointing to several girls washing clothes near by, phanthog said: "they have made rapid progress both politically and in mountaineering skills. during the latest expedition, of a total of 36 women climbers, 16 reached a height of more than 7,600 metres and three went up to 8,600 metres. i'm sure that many more chinese women climbers would set foot on more peaks in the coming years."

STATUS OF WOMEN

Tremendous Changes in Status of Women in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1975)

"in old china, working women were not worth a straw; in new china, they are treasured as a great asset." this popular saying among chinese women illustrates the profound changes that have taken place in the political and social status of working women since liberation.

most striking of these changes is the political emancipation of working women, who are now masters of the state. they take part in running state affairs, enjoy equality with men and are playing an increasingly big role in the nation's political life.

lenin pointed out: "in capitalist society the woman's political position is marked by such inequality that the extent of her participation in politics is only an insignificant fraction of that of the man. the power of the working people is necessary for a change to be wrought in this situation, for then the main tasks of politics will consist of matters directly affecting the fate of the working people themselves." the change in the political position of women in china vividly verifies this truthful statement.

working women in pre-liberation china had no rights at all. a great number of them did not even have their own names; many were sold like chattels. only a few women from the landlord, bureaucrat, capitalist and other ruling classes had access to political activities.

today hundreds of thousands of outstanding working women hold positions in the chain of leadership from the grass roots right up to the central authorities of the communist party and the state. li su-wen, a shop assistant, is now vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and wu kuei-hsien, a textile

worker, has been appointed vice-premier of the state council. three of the vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee are women (two workers and one peasant), and women's representation on the committee reaches 22 per cent. the principal leaders of the revolutionary committees of six of the 20 districts and counties under the municipality are women. in pre-liberation days, many of them were house-maids in landlord homes, child labourers or indentured workers in textile mills owned by capitalists, or street cleaners who ranked among the most wretched in the old society.

the personal experiences of many working women provide evidence of the tremendous changes in their status. 37-year-old textile worker yang po-lan became a child labourer in a tsingtao cotton mill at the age of 10. often beaten up and subjected to the humiliation of body search, she suffered untold misery under exploitation and oppression. she worked with great zest after liberation and was commended as an advanced worker on many occasions. she was elected alternate member of the central committee at the tenth national congress of the communist party of china last august and member of the n.p.c. standing committee earlier this year.

chu hui-fen, an orphaned waif in shanghai, became one of china's first women fliers after liberation and later had the honour of being received by chairman mao who had a very cordial talk with her. she is now alternate member of the party central committee, member of the n.p.c. standing committee, and deputy political commissar of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

working women of the minority nationalities had a still more miserable lot in the old days when they were stripped of all political rights and barred from all social activities. today large numbers of outstanding workers and peasants among them have been put in leading positions. pasang of tibetan nationality, who had served as a slave on a manorial estate for nine years and been treated as a "talking tool" by the serf-owner, is now member of the party central committee, member of the n.p.c. standing committee, and secretary of the party committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the tibet autonomous region. paojihletai, a working woman of mongolian nationality, has been elected member of the party central committee, member of the n.p.c. standing committee and secretary of the party committee of the inner mongolian autonomous region. about one-fifth of the leading members of the party organizations at various levels in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region are minority women.

the assumption of important leading posts by tens of thousands of working women from all nationalities proves most convincingly the steady rise in women's status and testifies to the superiority of china's socialist system.

another factor contributing to the change has been the active participation of women in social productive labour which has helped them win economic independence. liberation brought chinese women the right to work, and the ensuing rapid expansion of industry and the establishment of people's communes have provided them with ample opportunities of employment. economic independence for women is further guaranteed by the policy of equal pay for equal work adopted by the party and the state, and more and more women have joined social productive labour. in shanghai, the number of women industrial workers has increased from 180,000 at the time of liberation to over 800,000, or 35 per cent of the total working force, at present. almost all the housewives under 45 in the city are now working.

in the vast rural areas of china, women who make up half of the population are fighting the elements alongside men as a vital force contributing to china's successive good harvests.

socialist china, a state under the dictatorship of the proletariat, not only enables millions of women to join social productive labour, but has broadened the scope of work beyond past limits. large numbers of women now hold jobs not only in industry and agriculture, but in financial and commercial, cultural and educational, medical and health, scientific and research establishments, and in the army as well. with a sense of pride, they say: "in the past we were tethered to the kitchen, minding only food, fuel and the work-basket. now we are shouldering revolutionary tasks, taking care of heaven and earth and carrying out the political line."

the increasing participation of women in social productive labour and their growing contribution to social wealth have categorically changed their status of being subordinated, discriminated against and oppressed as a result of their inferiority economically. just as lenin said: "owing to her work in the house, the woman is still in a difficult position. to effect her complete emancipation and make her the equal of the man it is necessary for the national economy to be socialized and for women to participate in common productive labour. then women will occupy the same position as men."

bound by the confucian precepts about the three types of obedience (to father, husband and son) and four virtues (good character, manners, appearance and handiwork), women were virtually slaves of the family in the old days. their political emancipation and economic independence since liberation have won them equality with men in the family. the party and the government have taken a series of measures to elevate the status of women. the marriage law promulgated in 1950 stipulates that arbitrary and compulsory arrangements and the extraction of money and gifts in marriage, and the treatment of women as chattels shall be prohibited while free choice of

partners, monogamy and the protection of the women's rights of equality in the family shall be put into effect. canteens, nursing rooms, nurseries and kindergartens have been set up in factories, offices, villages and urban communities to free women from the burden of housework. fair sharing of household chores between husband and wife, mutual help and mutual respect -- a new type of family relationship -- are encouraged.

many urban housewives have stepped out of their homes to take up political and general study in evening schools, run neighbourhood factories and participate in a variety of other social activities. workers' families have been organized to serve industrial production and workers' life.

the women of china owe the tremendous changes in their status over the past quarter of a century to their struggle along with the men under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party to overthrow imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, found the socialist new china, abolish the private ownership of the means of production, and carry out the dictatorship of the proletariat.

through the protracted struggle of the chinese people, the women of china have come to realize that they could not have won emancipation without the victory of the proletarian revolution. chairman mao has stated: "the emancipation of the working women is inseparable from the victory of their class as a whole. only when their class wins victory can they achieve real emancipation."

this is why women in china have plunged into struggle along with their class brothers in all stages of the chinese revolution to fight for the victory of the proletarian revolution. during the years of revolutionary war, women fought courageously against the enemy and worked energetically in support of the army, and many of them will go down history for their heroic exploits that move people to song and tears. in the period of socialist revolution and construction, women have been making new contributions by grasping revolution and promoting production. they are currently studying the marxist-leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and fighting to consolidate this dictatorship and win complete emancipation for women.

FILM PROJECTION

Film Projection Web for Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1975)

china now has four times as many film projection teams for rural areas as in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the film industry produces the light, easy to operate film projectors so that people living in many isolated hilly and border villages can see films.

chairman mao points out: "this question of 'for whom' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." the question of serving the overwhelming majority of china's nearly 800 million people in the countryside was the focus of struggle between the two lines in film projection work. before the cultural revolution liu shao-chi, chou yang and company pushed a revisionist line of laying stress on cities to the neglect of the countryside. the film projection network as a result grew slowly in the countryside. the criticism of the revisionist line during the cultural revolution prompted the film projection work to progress rapidly.

revolutionary films, including those of the model revolutionary theatrical works gained popularity among the peasants and fulfilled their function of "uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy", when film projection teams showed them in the rural areas. over 7.2 million such film shows were given up to the end of 1974 and attendance reached 7,300 million. three films of model revolutionary theatrical works have been shown on the average in each production brigade of the rural people's communes.
the widespread showing of such films has encouraged the people to identify with the heroes of the model theatrical works in ideas and feelings, and emulate them.

a number of films on science and technological advances have been widely shown in the countryside. this helps the peasants press ahead with socialist revolution and construction in the countryside.

the new-type small 8.75 mm. film projectors designed and made by the chinese film industry are portable and inexpensive. rural production brigades, in general, can afford to buy them. nearly half of the rural film projection teams use such projectors. and other teams use 16 mm. projectors. they hang up screens to give film shows anywhere, be it on a steep mountain slope or at a water conservancy site over 50 metres underground.

in kwangtung province, each peasant attended around

a dozen film shows last year as against an average attendance of four before 1966. most communes and even many production brigades in liaoning, kwangtung, hopei and hunan provinces have their own projection teams.

many people's communes and production brigades have selected commune peasants and middle school graduates who have settled in the countryside to be projectionists in their spare time. they often travel from dawn to dusk, negotiating mountains and rivers to put on film shows for the peasants. the peasants affectionately call them "barefoot projectionists".

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Agricultural News in Brief

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1975)

cadres and commune members in east china's jute-producing chekiang province have sown some 26,000 hectares to the crop despite low temperature and much rain. the young shoots are doing well.

the province develops jute production on the principle: "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development." hsiaoshan county has completed this year's sowing plan at high standards after gathering 4.5 tons per hectare for five years running.

x x x

by early may, spring tea purchased by the state in fukien province, a major tea producer, had topped the amount for the same period in 1974. the tea quality was also better. the output in the wuyi mountain area in northern fukien increased substantially over last year.

the province has achieved fresh progress in tea production in the past few years. it opened up more than 6,600 hectares of tea plots last year. expansion of planted acreage goes hand in hand with efforts to raise the per-hectare yield in the old gardens. anhsi county, producer of the well-known "tieh kwan yin" tea, has added 520 hectares since last winter.

x x x

kirin province in northeast china, a major sugar-beet producer, has sown the crop on more than 66,000

hectares, 5,300 hectares larger than the planted area last year.

during spring sowing, party organizations led cadres and commune members in a serious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and strengthened leadership over sugar-beet production while grasping grain production effectively. this raised mass enthusiasm and resulted in the fulfilment or overfulfilment of state targets for sowing and a better quality of work. more fertilizer was applied before sowing than last year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND GAMBIA

President and Lady Jawara Give Grand Return Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1975)

president
sir dawda kairaba jawara of the republic of the gambia and lady chilel jawara gave a grand return banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests were chinese leaders li hsien-nien, ulanfu and wang chen, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and minister of the first ministry of machine-building li shui-ching as well as madame lin chia-mei.

the national flags of china and the republic of the gambia hung side by side in the banquet hall. president jawara and vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke at the banquet (the texts of their speeches will be released separately). after their speeches the band struck up the national anthems of china and the republic of the gambia.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. guests and hosts made repeated toasts to the friendship between the people of china and the gambia and the constant development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. in the course of the banquet, the band played chinese and gambian music.

present at the banquet were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress ma cheng-chieh, fu yu-fang and tseng sheng;

leading members of government departments, departments concerned of the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and other departments concerned, including wang hai-jung, ho ying, chen chieh, chen mu-hua, peng shao-hui, teng tung-che, huang ching-hsi, liang chang-wu, chiang hui-lien, chou tzu-chien, chang pin, hsia chih-hsu, chang wei-min, li chi, huang wen, li ching-chuan, mu ching, pan fei, wang shou-jen, wang yeh-chiu, shen tu, huang tso-chen and chai tse-min, as well as chinese ambassador to the gambia lei yang.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

all the distinguished gambian guests accompanying president jawara on the visit were present at the banquet.

President Jawara's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1975)

following is the text of gambian president sir dawda kairaba jawara's speech at the return banquet given by him here this evening:

your excellency, vice-premier

excellencies

distinguished guests

to-night is another happy occasion which, together with others, will leave in our minds an indelible memory of a most enjoyable and useful state visit to the people's republic of china.

since our arrival in peking, and throughout these past three days, we have been deeply touched by the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to my wife, myself and other members of my delegation. on the grand occasion of the excellent banquet given in honour of our visit, i seized the opportunity to express our thanks and appreciation for the very warm and genuine welcome extended to us. since then, however, we have been virtually overwhelmed by the increasing warmth and generosity of the continuous welcome and hospitality being extended to us. the welcome has its crowning moment when i was so warmly and graciously received by his excellency chairman mao tsetung last night. i therefore wish to seize this opportunity tonight to say how grateful we are to the party, government and people of the people's republic of china for this practical demonstration of the genuine friendship with which we have been received and cared for in peking.

even though this is my first visit to the people's republic of china, i am not entirely unaware of the great effort the industrious people of the people's republic of china have been making, through the people's communes and production brigades, to develop

china's socialist agriculture and industry and, thereby, the lot of the masses. this visit is, however, my first opportunity to see for myself the hard and fruitful work the people of china have been doing. i have followed with keen interest and great admiration the gigantic strides forward the hard working people of china have taken since the liberation in their determined effort to increase and improve even more china's agricultural and industrial output, as well as in the development of science and technology. as a result of your success in this endeavour, china is today one of the most viable and powerful countries in the world.

the people's republic of china is a member of the third world, and we the rest of the developing countries are happy to have china as a partner in development, for there is a lot we could learn from your development techniques. the gambia, for example, would be glad to learn more about your agricultural expansion schemes and your light industries. your achievements in these fields during these past years are commendable, especially as at the same time an equally commendable progress has been achieved in science and technology. this is a great encouragement and a shining example to developing countries.

the long strides forward your government and the people of china have taken under his excellency chairman mao's dynamic leadership show what a developing country can do if it is determined and organized. i am very impressed by the increasing success being made to transform china from a traditionally agricultural country to a modern industrialised state. i have in mind the determined effort being made in industry such as, for example, your modern steel works, oilfields, your wool and textile factories and your expanding shipbuilding and other heavy industries. other examples are your modernised mining industries, and your rapidly expanding electricity services. these are impressive achievements, particularly gratifying in that they go on simultaneously and side by side with the great achievements being made in your agricultural sector. i wish to congratulate you, your excellency, and the government and people of china on these considerable achievements. i very much admire your determination to strengthen china's economy and to ensure that the fruits thereof are enjoyed by the masses who uphold china's socialist reconstruction. this is as it should be, and it has already had a favourable effect on the country's economy as a whole and, in particular, on the standard of living of the masses.

during our stay in china, i and members of my delegation will try to know more about your methods in order to see in what ways we can improve ours

at home, on the basis of the new friendship and co-operation that has been established between the gambia and china.

we also look forward to seeing some of the other parts of your beautiful country and to learn more about your rich culture and old civilization.

the people's republic of china is a great and powerful country with an important role to play in international affairs. i am glad to be able to say that china has indeed been fulfilling this obligation.

having struggled bitterly to liberate itself, the people's republic of china has been doing much to support other oppressed peoples in their struggle to liberate themselves. the support china has given to african freedom fighters has been very valuable and welcome. as an african country, as a member of the organisation of african unity and as a supporter of african freedom fighters, the gambia is most thankful for china's valuable moral and material support for the struggle against colonialism, and racial discrimination.

the people's republic of china has also been fulfilling its role in the economic and political fields. where colonialism or neo-colonialism has deterred economic development, the people's republic of china has been known to step in to save the situation. china's participation in bilateral technical assistance to developing countries has also been commendably effective. in this connection, i am glad to cite again as an example the economic and technical agreement concluded between the people's republic of china and the republic of the gambia in january this year. already a team of agricultural experts from the people's republic of china is in the gambia to give practical assistance to gambian farmers and to train their gambian counterparts who will eventually take over. since my arrival i have also discussed with the chinese leaders the implementation of other projects under the agreement which will be of considerable benefit to the people of the gambia. the government and people of the gambia are most grateful for all this valuable assistance and we hope that by our combined efforts and determination the provisions of the agreement will be successfully implemented.

all in all, china has been playing a very important role in world affairs and i am confident that she will continue to do so in the interest of the third world and in the wider interest of world peace and stability.

your excellencies, distinguished guests, i have the honour to invite you all to rise and drink with me to the very good health of his excellency chairman mao tsetung.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1975)

following is the text of the speech by vice-premier li hsien-nien at the return banquet given by president sir dawda kairaba jawara of the republic of the gambia, here this evening:

your excellency respected president sir dawda jawara and lady chilel jawara,

distinguished gambian guests,

friends and comrades,

i am very glad this evening to attend, on behalf of premier chou en-lai, the grand banquet given by president jawara and to be with our gambian friends again on this happy occasion to exchange sentiments of friendship.

during his visit in china, his excellency president jawara had a cordial and friendly meeting and conversation with chairman mao tsetung and a meeting with premier chou en-lai. in the last few days we have exchanged views on international questions of common concern and on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. satisfactory results have been achieved. we are pleased to see that the current visit of his excellency the president has made an important contribution towards a still better understanding between our two sides and the development of the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

his excellency the president has just spoken warm and friendly words expressing the gambian people's friendship for the chinese people. we have always considered that the just struggles of the people of all countries support one another. the gambian people are an industrious and talented people; they have much valuable experience from which we can learn with benefit. under the leadership of his excellency president jawara, the gambian people are making efforts to diversify their country's formerly single-product economy resulting from colonial rule, attaching importance to the development of agriculture and striving for self-sufficiency in grain through self-reliance. we express our appreciation for all this and are convinced that the gambian people will surely score new and greater successes in their struggle to consolidate political independence and win economic independence.

china is a developing socialist country. it is her bounden internationalist duty to support and assist

the third world and the people of the whole world in their just cause. we have consistently maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal. we are strongly opposed to the superpowers' hegemonism and power politics of strong nations domineering over the weak, big nations bullying the small and rich nations oppressing the poor. firmly following chairman mao tsetung's basic principle of "never seeking hegemony," we will never be a superpower and will so educate the coming generations that they will never be a superpower. under chairman mao's leadership, we chinese people are determined, through independence, self-reliance and hard work, to strive to do a better job of our socialist revolution and socialist construction and make a greater contribution to humanity.

his excellency the president and the other distinguished gambian guests will leave peking tomorrow to visit southern parts of our country. i wish you a pleasant journey and request you, upon your return, to convey to the gambian people the cordial greetings and high respects of the chinese people.

now, i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of the gambia,

to the friendship between the chinese and gambian peoples,

to the health of the president and lady jawara,

to the health of the other distinguished gambian guests,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here exclamation

President and Lady Jawara and Other Distinguished Gambian Guests Visit Factory, Museum and Sports Institute in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1975)

sir dawda kairaba jawara, president of the republic of the gambia, lady chilel jawara and other distinguished gambian guests visited the peking general knitwear mill this morning in the company of wang chen, vice-premier of the state council, and fu yu-fang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the peking general knitwear mill was permeated with a joyous atmosphere of friendship today. slogans of warm welcome to the distinguished gambian guests hung inside and outside workshops. upon their arrival, president and lady jawara were greeted by workers lining the entrance to the mill. they beat drums and gongs, extending a warm welcome to the distinguished guests and thanking them for bringing to the chinese workers the friendly feelings of the gambian people from faraway west africa. a leading member of the mill revolutionary committee gave the distinguished gambian guests an account of how the mill developed production in the past 20 years by adhering to the principle of self-reliance and hard work. now, the annual output of the mill has reached more than 20 million pieces, about ten times the output of the mill 20 years ago, he said. president and lady jawara made a round of the knitting, bleaching and dyeing and tailoring workshops and visited a kindergarten in the mill.

this morning, president and lady jawara and other distinguished gambian guests also visited the palace museum. they were given an account of the archaeological exhibits in the museum by wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and wu chung-chao, curator of the palace museum.

president and lady jawara and other distinguished guests visited the peking physical cultural institute in the company of foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this afternoon. the distinguished guests, accompanied by leading members of the institute, attended swimming, basketball and volleyball classes and training courses, and watched exhibitions of archery, weight-lifting, table tennis and traditional chinese martial art and sword-play. president and lady jawara and other guests applauded the students and cordially shook hands with them.

Gambian President and Lady Jawara Leave
Peking for Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1975)

president sir dawda kairaba jawara of the republic of the gambia, lady chilel jawara and other distinguished gambian guests accompanying the president on the visit left here for nanking by special plane this morning in the company of ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by vice-premiers li hsien-nien and wang chen, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of the first ministry of machine building li shui-ching, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, member of the n.p.c. standing committee fu yu-fang, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu, vice-minister of public health chiang hui-lien and madame lin chia-mei, as well as several thousand people of the chinese capital.

a grand ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of china and the gambia. the band struck up the national anthems of the two countries. president jawara, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien, reviewed an honour guard made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when the gambian president and lady jawara said good-bye to the well-wishers, the airport resounded with the sound of drums and gongs and music. jubilant youngsters danced while others waved flowers to express the chinese people's friendly feelings for the people of the gambia.

heads of diplomatic missions in peking were also present.

also accompanying the distinguished gambian guests to nanking are the foreign ministry's african affairs department director ho kung-kai and deputy director of the protocol department kao chien-chung and chinese ambassador to the gambia lei yang.

President and Lady Jawara Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 14, 1975)

sir dawda kairaba jawara, president of the republic of the gambia, lady chilel jawara and other distinguished gambian guests accompanying the president on the visit arrived here from peking by special plane this morning in the company of ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. they were given a warm welcome by leading members of kiangsu province and over 2,000 local people.

president jawara has brought to the chinese people the precious friendship of the gambian people from faraway western africa. with sincere and friendly sentiments, the people of nanking city and the province as a whole extended a warm welcome to the friendly envoys of the gambian people.

greeting the distinguished gambian guests at the airport were peng chung, chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; yang kuang-li, hsu chia-tun and hua lin-sen, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; nieh feng-chih, deputy commander of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army; and wang chu-pin and wang chao-chuan, vice-chairmen of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee.

today, colourful bunting, lanterns and huge streamers of welcome were strung across the main streets of the city.

nanking airport flew the national flags of china and the gambia. as president jawara and the other distinguished guests stepped down the plane, chairman peng chung and other local leaders walked up and cordially shake hands with them to extend a warm welcome to them on their visit to kiangsu province. president and lady jawara then went round to meet the well-wishers in the company of chairman peng chung. the welcomers waved bouquets and cheered: welcome, welcome and warmly welcome exclamation children in their holiday best danced to extend their welcome. president jawara happily waved back in acknowledgement.

Gambian President Visits Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 14, 1975)

president sir dawda kairaba jawara of the republic of the gambia, his wife lady chilel jawara and other distinguished gambian guests now visiting nanking were honoured at a banquet given by peng chung, chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, here this evening. ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, was present.

the banquet was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. peng chung said in his toast that he admired the industrious and courageous gambian people for their gratifying achievements in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, protecting natural resources and developing the national economy and their contributions to the united struggle of the third world against imperialism. he wished the gambian people constant new success on their way forward.

president jawara said in his toast: "in both peking and nanking, we were given a sincere, warm and fraternal welcome by the chinese people." "we had useful discussions with chinese leaders," he said. "these discussions have not only helped enhance the friendly relations between our two countries and two peoples, but will be of mutual-benefit to our two countries and two peoples."

president jawara added that the gambian people would exert themselves to further develop their friendly relations with china.

at the end of the banquet, the distinguished gambian guests attended a theatrical performance presented by nanking school pupils.

this morning, president and lady jawara and other distinguished guests, accompanied by ulanfu and peng chung, visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking. the distinguished guests in an excursion boat passed under the bridge for a better view of the landscape on the river banks and inspected the railway and highway bridge after they went ashore. president jawara said: "indeed it is a great engineering feat in accordance with chairman mao's teachings. it is a good demonstration of self-reliance. we can call it a bridge of self-reliance or a bridge to self-reliance."

the distinguished guests visited the kiangsu agricultural science research institute in the afternoon and were given a warm welcome. president and lady jawara inspected the institute's experimental paddy rice, cotton and maize plots and found the

plants in sturdy growth. president jawara inquired about the growth and other details of the plants. he praised the institute for its achievements in research. the guests were shown how farm machines worked and viewed the specimens of insects and aquatic products.

the distinguished guests also paid a visit to the sun yat-sen mausoleum.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Embassy in Guinea Holds Memorial Ceremony for Comrade Tien Jen-chieh

(NCNA-English Conakry, Jun. 12, 1975)

a solemn memorial ceremony was held here on june 9 in the chinese embassy in guinea for comrade tien jen-chieh, director of the department of economic relations with foreign countries of the chinese ministry of light industry and leader of the chinese working group in guinea. comrade tien jen-chieh died at his post on june 7 while carrying out a mission in guinea.

the staff of the chinese embassy in guinea, chinese technical and medical personnel working in conakry attended the ceremony.

on learning of the death of comrade tien jen-chieh, guinean president and madame sekou toure and a number of government ministers separately visited the hospital and the chinese embassy to express their deep-felt condolences.

also attending the ceremony were: ismael toure, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and minister in the field of economy and finance; barry alpha oumar, member of the national political bureau of the d.p.g. and minister in the field of trade; keita nfamara, member of the national political bureau of the d.p.g. and minister of the domain of the rural development; camara damantang, president of the legislative assembly and other government ministers and high-ranking officials.

chinese ambassador to guinea chien chi-shen and minister ismael toure delivered memorial speeches at the ceremony.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Hsinhua Delegation Concludes Visit to Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 13, 1975)

the hsinhua news agency delegation led by chu mu-chih left here for home today after paying a friendly visit to japan.

it was seen off at the airport by shintaro fukushima, director, and moji watanabe, managing director, of the kyodo news service, and japanese friends from various circles including hisao kuroda, seimin miyazaki, shizuma kai, shigeo sato and norio shirato.

chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, was also at the airport.

the delegation gave a return reception yesterday evening.

chu mu-chih said at the reception that the visit has convinced them that the peoples of china and japan wish to remain friendly from generation to generation. the peaceful and friendly relations between china and japan should be promoted and developed on the basis of the china-japan joint statement. this common aspiration of the two peoples is a force surging forward irresistibly.

shintaro fukushima also spoke at the reception. he said that the delegation's visit has strengthened the hsinhua news agency's relations with the kyodo news service and newspapers associated with kyodo, and has contributed to the mutual understanding between the two peoples.

present at the reception were leading members of the kyodo news service and japanese friends from various circles.

also present were chinese ambassador chen chu and leaders of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

during its stay in japan, the delegation has visited tokyo, hiroshima, kobe, nara, kyoto, niigata, and kimitsu of chiba prefecture. it toured factories, rural areas, fishing villages and ports and had discussions with japanese journalists, workers, peasants and fishermen. it was warmly welcomed by the local people and officials.

Forward, Vessel of Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1975)

following is a feature story by the chinese journalists delegation to japan entitled "forward, vessel of friendship".

in may, azaleas at the foot of fuji-san mountain and chishima sakura (cherry flowers) in hokkaido prefecture, japan, were in full bloom under the bright sun. yet, the flower of friendship, nurtured by the chinese and japanese peoples, blossoms even more luxuriantly throughout the country. wishing to strengthen the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples, the chinese journalists delegation paid a friendly visit to japan as guests of the japan-china cultural exchange association and friends of japanese press circles.

today, the japanese people are strongly putting forward the demand that friendly japan-china relations be pushed ahead on the basis of japan-china joint statement, and expect an early conclusion of the peace and friendship treaty. the national movement for the early conclusion of the treaty, which started last autumn, is gradually expanding. resolutions for early conclusion of the treaty were adopted at meetings held in tokyo, osaka and other cities. many old friends who have made contributions to the cause of japan-china friendship are giving active support by delivering speeches, writing articles, organizing and mobilizing the masses.

it was in this situation that the chinese journalists delegation arrived in japan to an enthusiastic and friendly reception by people of all kinds. in the 7,000 kilometre journey from honshu to hokkaido and from kyushu to shikoku, we were welcomed everywhere with warmth and friendship. many scenes remain deeply imprinted in our memory.

in nemuro city, hokkaido, which is separated from the four northern islands by a strip of water, the masses gave the first chinese journalists delegation to visit there a cordial reception. the fishermen and young people chatted with us about china-japan friendship. they told us about the soviet union's forcible occupation of japan's northern territories. our hearts were closely linked by common struggle. late at night, four japanese friends who had come from abashiri city called on us, bringing us the cordial greetings of the local people, on our way to visit the castles in matsumoto city, shikoku, eight cable car conductresses presented each of us with three garlands, depicting a thousand cranes, which they had woven of used tickets. this was a

token of their affection for the chinese people, they said. at a banquet held in the city, the friends of the two countries joined their voices as one in shouting: "long live the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples exclamation" wherever the chinese delegation went, people appeared holding placards and waving the five-star red flag, calling out in chinese "ni hao" and "huan ying". this show of profound friendship of the japanese people for the chinese people reflects their strong desire for the further development of relations between the peoples of the two countries.

at one get-together, people recalled the history of friendly exchanges between the peoples of the two countries, especially the new development of china-japan friendship following the normalization of diplomatic relations between them. they praised the china-japan joint statement which has opened up a new page in the friendly relations between the two countries. for the past two years and more, the exchange of visits has become more frequent, cultural exchanges and economic trade between the two countries has constantly expanded and friendship activities have increased.

talking about the inspiring development of sino-japanese friendship, we were unanimous in the view that the principles laid down in the china-japan joint statement conform completely to the fundamental interests of the two peoples and serve as a guide to further development. many japanese friends declared that the treaty of peace and friendship to be concluded must be an advance, not a retreat from, the joint statement and therefore the anti-hegemony clause should be included in it. they recalled that both the japanese and chinese people had suffered from hegemonism in the past and stressed that the japanese people, who had had a bitter historic lesson, would never allow a repetition. opposition to hegemony conforms to the vital interests of the japanese and chinese peoples and the interests of peace in the asian and pacific regions and the entire world. the significance of opposition to hegemonism is clear to the people of hokkaido who are deep in the struggle for the recovery of the northern territories. seeing their former land occupied and their fishing boats and relatives being seized, they cannot but cherish a deep hatred for hegemonic attitudes and actions. a young worker in kushiro city declared that the struggle for the recovery of the northern territories must be linked with the struggle against hegemony. when the delegation members explained that the chinese government and people resolutely oppose super power hegemonism and at the same time, in accord with chairman mao's teachings, have gone on record that china will never be a super power or seek domination, there was a storm of applause.

the slogan "the chinese and japanese peoples should be friends forever" is deeply rooted in the hearts of the 900 million chinese and japanese peoples. during our visit, we saw the strong desire of the japanese people reflected in the shining eyes of the white-haired as well as the smiling faces of the children. many young people in kitakyushu city, which is near to china have visited china. a leading member of the kitakyushu municipal government said that these young activists for sino-japanese friendship are steadily maturing. friends in nagoya city are also preparing to form a youngsters friendship delegation to china. they said that it was the young people who should carry on the development of china-japan relations.

however, the chinese and japanese people have both realized that the genuine accomplishment of the desire for everlasting friendship can only come through the prolonged, unremitting struggle of the two peoples, who must hold the banner high and advance continuously on the basis of the china-japan joint statement.

when we were on our way home, bringing with us the profound friendship of the japanese people, we recalled the days we had spent among these warm friends. we deeply felt that no force can hold back continued advance on the basis of the china-japan joint statement. though there may be storms and difficulties ahead, yet the prospect is one of infinite brightness. let the vessel of sino-japanese people's friendship, fighting the surging waves, sail forward courageously along the correctly charted route exclamation

Tientsin City Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1975)

a tientsin city friendship delegation left here by air today for a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of mayor of kobe city tatsuo miyazaki. delegation leader is hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and deputy leaders are li jung-kuei, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and pa mu-lan, standing committee member of the municipal revolutionary committee and vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal women's federation.

the delegation was seen off at peking airport by wu tai and wang man-tien, first vice-chairman and vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary

committee; wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

upon its departure from tientsin, the delegation was seen off at the railway station by chao wu-cheng, hsu hsin and chang fu-heng, vice-chairmen of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee.

China's Tientsin City Friendship Delegation Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 13, 1975)

a tientsin city friendship delegation of china arrived here by plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to japan as guests of the kobe municipal government.

the delegation was headed by hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and with li jung-kuei, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and pa mu-lan, member of the standing committee of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, as deputy leaders.

the delegation was met at the airport by shoichi ijiri, deputy mayor of kobe, and masao nakajima, director general of the hyogo prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) who had made a special trip from kobe.

there to welcome the delegation also was hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present.

Japanese Woman Table Tennis Veteran Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1975)

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of japanese veteran woman table tennis player kimiyo kurimoto (kimiyo matsuzaki).

present were chinese table tennis veterans hsu yin-

sheng, chiu chung-hui, lin hui-ching, li fu-jung and chang hsieh-lin. in the course of the dinner, the chinese and japanese table tennis veterans chatted cordially and exchanged friendship.

Economic Friendship Delegation from Kyoto, Shiga and Nara, Japan, Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1975)

an economic friendship delegation from kyoto fu, and shiga and nara prefectures, japan, wound up its friendly visit in peking and left here by air this afternoon to visit southern china before going home. leader of the delegation is shiro kuribayashi, deputy leader is kaitsu enjo and secretary-general is takeshi murase.

the delegation arrived here on june 6 for a visit to china as guests of the china council for the promotion of international trade. while in peking, it toured places of historical interest, and it had friendly contacts and exchanged views with chinese departments and trade corporations concerned. wang yao-ting, chairman of the host council, and wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had friendly conversations with all members of the delegation on separate occasions.

the delegation also visited sian, where it was met by leading members of the sian city revolutionary committee and given a warm welcome by local people.

Secretaries' Delegation of Japan-China Friendship Dietmen's League Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1975)

after visiting peking, tientsin, and the national pace-setting tachai production brigade in shansi province, the secretaries' delegation of the japan-china friendship dietmen's league left here by air today for a tour of southern china on its way home.

adviser to the delegation is sachio uemura, secretary-general of the league, the delegation leader is ehi itoshui and deputy leader is chigeru wakabaya shi.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and liu hsiang-wen, leading member of the foreign affairs group under the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambican Prime Minister Receives Chinese Embassy-Establishing Mission Head

(NCNA-English Lourenco Marques, Jun. 12, 1975)

joaquim alberto chissano, prime minister of the transitional government of mozambique, yesterday received counsellor chao yuan, head of the embassy-establishing mission of the people's republic of china. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

chao yuan and his party arrived here on june 8.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Filipinos Hail Normalization of Diplomatic Relations between Philippines and China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1975)

the normalization of the diplomatic relations between the philippines and china and the traditional friendship between the two peoples are hailed by filipinos of various circles, the philippine press reports from manila.

in an article in "the orient news" on june 10, one filipino said that the filipino people are stretching their arms with boundless enthusiasm to greet a new era of the relations between the philippines and china. the article said: "the two countries are separated only by a strip of water. the two peoples have cherished a long-standing traditional friendship. both countries had the same suffering and destiny. the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries marks that the bridge between the philippines and china has been rebuilt and the friendship between the two peoples has been strengthened.

according to the philippine news agency, an airport customs collector said that the relations would afford us the

opportunity of acquiring knowledge on the varied culture, traditions and customs of the chinese people. a businessman said: much good will come from the president's visit to china, especially in the promotion and exchange of culture and business.

in an interview with the press, a filipino sportsman said: the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries will accelerate the exchange of physical culture and sports between the two countries and promote the understanding and friendship among sportsmen of the two countries and between our two peoples.

some filipino friends who visited china a few years ago told the filipino press about the impressions of their china visit. they all paid high tribute to the friendship between the two peoples.

filipino press reports also said that during president and mrs. marcos' china visit, the philippine department concerned, with a view to promoting friendship, has sponsored a photo exhibition on "president marcos and relations between the philippines and china", a picture exhibition "bridge of friendship" and showing of chinese films.

the philippine news agency reports, the warm hospitality accorded president marcos and his party in china was telecast live and beamed nationwide to a great number of filipino audiences by television stations in manila.

Philippine Paper on President Marcos' China Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1975)

the philippine paper "the orient news" has carried commentaries and articles warmly acclaiming president marcos' successful visit to china, according to manila reports.

in an article yesterday, the paper says that there exists a traditional friendship between the peoples of the philippines and china and consolidation and development of the friendly relations between the two neighbours is in accord with the aspirations of the two peoples.

referring to the clause in the joint communique of the governments of the philippines and china which says that the two countries "are opposed to any attempt by any country or group of countries to establish hegemony or create spheres of influence in any part of the world", the article points out, "today the world is far from tranquil because of the existence

of the superpowers and the danger of a new world war still exists. the common view of the two governments on opposing hegemonism will help to isolate the hegemonism of the superpowers and make it notorious everywhere in the world, and will contribute to the promotion of a better world situation and to the cause of peace of mankind."

in another article entitled "we wish philippine-chinese friendship last from generation to generation", the paper says both the philippines and china are developing countries and belong to the third world. despite their different social systems, the two countries have full confidence, through the subjective efforts of the two sides and on the basis of consolidating and developing friendly relations between the two countries, in making contributions to the promotion of the asian people's united struggle against imperialism and to the third world people's struggle to take their destinies into their own hands.

in its june 11 article "welcome the philippine president's return from his successful china visit", the paper says the recent visit by president marcos has "brought about the realization of the normalization of relations between the philippines and china, which is an irresistible historical trend." "the historical tendency that the philippines decides its foreign policy rather independently has also been realized."

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese PLA Military Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1975)

a military friendship delegation of the chinese people's liberation army left here by air this morning on a friendly visit to romania. leader of the delegation is tseng shao-shan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units, and deputy leader is lu tsun-fu, head of the mass work department under the p.l.a. general political department.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., and tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and military attache colonel ioan dubesteanu of the romanian embassy here were present.

Chinese Youth Gymnastic Team Leaves Peking for Romania, Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1975)

a chinese youth gymnastic team led by yuan yu-po with kao chien as deputy leader left here by air today for a friendly visit to romania and albania.

Romanian Vice Minister of Heavy Machine Building Industry Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1975)

cornel pinzaru, romanian vice-minister of heavy machine building industry, and three others wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh.

Romanian Friendship Visiting Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNC-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1975)

the 18-member romanian friendship visiting delegation led by vasile musat, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the r.c.p. vilcea county committee, left peking for home by air today.

during its stay in china, the delegation toured peking, shanghai, tientsin, kwangchow, tsinan, changsha, shaoshan, tangshan and tsingtao.

seeing the delegation off at the airport was cheng chih-ping, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present.

Chinese PLA Military Friendship Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jun. 13, 1975)

a military friendship delegation of the chinese people's liberation army arrived here today on a friendly visit to romania. leader of the delegation is tseng shao-shan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units, and deputy leader is lu tsun-fu, head of the mass work department under the p.l.a. general political department.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were major-general g. gomoiu, vice-minister of national defence of romania and secretary of the supreme political council of the armed forces, and other high-ranking officers.

present also were li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania, and li yung-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy.

the delegation paid a courtesy call at the supreme political council of the armed forces this afternoon and had a cordial and friendly talk with comrade g. gomoiu.

present at the meeting were chinese ambassador li ting-chuan and military attache li yung-chih.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Trade Unions Federation Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1975)

the delegation of the general federation of syrian trade unions led by oudeh kasis, member of the executive committee of the federation and secretary of cultural and publishing affairs, left here for home by air this evening after a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by wang ching-ju, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council, and leading members of organizations concerned wu hsueh-chien and chien ta-tung.

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the

communist party of china, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

during its stay in china, the delegation toured peking, shanghai, wuhsi and nanking.

yesterday evening, syrian ambassador to china jabr al-atrash gave a banquet for the delegation of the general federation of syrian trade unions on the occasion of its visit to china. among the guests were vice-chairmen of the peking municipal trade union council liu hsi-chang and wang ching-ju.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Peking Banquet Honors Delegation of Thai National Assembly Members

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1975)

chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the national assembly members of thailand led by prasit kanchanawat, speaker of the house of representatives, with sawasdi khamprakob as deputy leader.

attending the banquet were wu hsin-yu and liu ta-nien, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of organizations concerned, including sung chung, cheng jui-sheng, li chuan, liu hsiang-wen and ma chia-chun.

vice-president chou chiu-yeh and speaker prasit spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

vice-president chou chiu-yeh said: "both china and thailand belong to the third world. our two countries are close neighbours geographically, and there exists a traditional friendship of long standing in history between the people of the two countries, who shared the common experience of long suffering from foreign aggression and oppression. today the two people face the common task of opposing expansion and aggression by the superpowers, safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence and developing the national economy."

he pointed out that it is the common aspirations of the two peoples to enhance the friendship between the people of china and thailand and this conforms to the interests of the two peoples.

in conclusion, chou chiu-yeh stressed: "though china and thailand have different social systems, we may and certainly can live in friendship on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

speaker prasit in his speech said: "many delegations from thailand have visited china in recent years. when they returned home they all praised china for her achievements. this time, our delegation of the national assembly members want to see with our own eyes the development made by china after liberation so as to enhance mutual understanding."

"our two sides have exerted common efforts in the past three years for the normalization of the relations between our two countries," he said. "now it is high time to realize the normalization of the relations." he expressed the conviction that the aspirations can certainly be materialized. he proposed a toast to the constant development of the friendship between the thai and chinese people and the normalization of the relations between the two countries at an earlier date.

the delegation of the thai national assembly members is made up of thai parliament members from 18 political parties. upon its arrival in china on june 8, the delegation toured kwangchow, nanking, yangchou and shanghai in the company of ma chia-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

the delegation arrived in peking by air this afternoon. the distinguished thai guests were greeted at the airport by chou chiu-yeh, liu ta-nien and cheng jui-sheng.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung Meets Delegation of Thai National Assembly Members

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung met with all members of the delegation of members of the national assembly of thailand here this afternoon. leader of the delegation is prasit kanchanawat, speaker of the house of representatives of thailand, and deputy leader sawasdi khamprakob. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs chou chiu-yeh and leading members of departments concerned cheng jui-sheng and ma chia-chun.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

President ofVenezuelan Congress Gives Luncheon in Honor of Chinese Arts Troupe

(NCNA-English Caracas, Jun. 12, 1975)

gonzalo barrios, president of venezuelan national congress, gave a luncheon here today in honour of the leaders and leading artists of the chinese performing arts troupe now on a friendly visit in this country.

present at the luncheon on invitation were the troupe's leader hao liang, deputy leader ting hsueh-sung, secretary-general chang pai-fan and the troupe's leading artists: pianist yin cheng-chung, soprano chu feng-po, the sheng soloist hu tien-chuan and others.

nieh kung-cheng, chinese charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in venezuela, also attended the luncheon on invitation.

present at the luncheon on the venezuelan side were: oswaldo alvarez pas, vice-president of the national congress and president of the chamber of deputies; carlos canache mata, the first vice-president of the chamber of deputies, and others.

at the luncheon, hosts and guests held cordial and friendly conversations, in which congress president barrios congratulated the chinese guests on the success of their performance tour in venezuela. he asked the troupe's leaders to convey the venezuelan people's regards to the chinese people and expressed the hope that the chinese arts troupe would come to venezuela again. the chinese arts troupe leader hao liang thanked the venezuelan people and government for the warm and friendly reception accorded to the troupe.

Chinese Arts Troupe Leaves Venezuela for Home

(NCNA-English Caracas, Jun. 13, 1975)

the chinese performing arts troupe led by hao liang and ting hsueh-sung left here for home by special plane this evening after concluding its successful performance tour in venezuela and two other latin american states.

seeing the chinese troupe off at the airport were official of the protocol department of venezuela's foreign ministry and venezuelan friends of various circles as well as representatives of chinese residents here.

nieh kung-cheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in venezuela, was also present.

since its arrival in this country on may 28, the chinese troupe had given ten shows in maracay and caracas to the warm welcome of some 14,000 spectators. yesterday evening it gave a performance at venezuela's "armed forces club" here. director of the club brigadier-general tulio misael pernia and many ranking officers of the venezuelan armed forces were present.

during their stay in caracas, troupe leader hao liang, deputy leader ting hsueh-sung and some leading artists paid courtesy calls on minister of state of information guido grooscors and president of the national institute of culture and fine arts eduardo morreo separately. all troupe members attended a reception given in their honour by the overseas chinese association here on the evening of june 8.

the chinese troupe started its friendly visit and performances in trinidad and tobago, guyana and venezuela on april 30. in 40 days, it gave 26 shows at theatres, parks, a university, a mining area and the countryside in these countries to an appreciative audience totalling 58,000. through its visit and performances, the chinese troupe had acquainted the people of the three countries with the long history of chinese national music and dance, achievements in this field in the socialist revolution and deepened understanding and militant friendship between the chinese people and the people of the three countries.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Bonn

(NCNA-English Bonn, Jun. 12, 1975)

a chinese government delegation arrived here this afternoon.

the delegation has come, on the invitation of the federal government, for the opening ceremony of the chinese economic and trade exhibition in cologne on june 13, and for a friendly visit to the federal republic.

the delegation is led by chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, and his deputy ti tzu-tsai, vice-chairman of the chinghai provincial revolutionary committee.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were detlef carsten rohwedder, secretary of state of the ministry of economics, and chinese ambassador wang shu.

hans friderichs, minister of economics, gave a dinner this evening in honour of the chinese guests.

Chinese Exhibition Opens in West Germany

(NCNA-English Bonn, Jun. 13, 1975)

an exhibition of the people's republic of china opened in cologne this morning.

more than 1,000 people attended the opening ceremony. among them were hans friderichs, federal minister of economics, hans-juergen wischnewski, state minister of the foreign ministry, and other government officials.

vice-presidents of the bundestag richard jaeger and hermann schmitt-vockenhausen, and members of parliament were also present. franz-josef strauss, chairman of the christian social union, was also there.

madame helmut schmidt, wife of the federal chancellor, also attended.

among others present were public figures of all circles.

the chinese government delegation, the chinese exhibition group and chinese ambassador to the federal republic wang shu attended the ceremony, which was presided over by hsiao fang-chou, director of the exhibition group.

speaking at the ceremony, minister hans friderichs noted the tradition between the people of the two countries of showing respect, sympathy and friendship towards each other. he hoped that the two countries will promote their friendly cooperation in economic and trade relations on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit. he welcomed the development of relations between china and the european economic community.

chai shu-fan, head of the chinese government delegation, in his speech recalled the continuous development of relations between the two countries since their establishment of diplomatic relations. these friendly relations will continue to develop, he declared.

otto wolff von amerongen, chairman of the chamber of industry and commerce and of the eastern trade committee, and cologne mayor ziegler also addressed the ceremony.

with minister friderichs cutting the ribbon, the guests made a round of the exhibition.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Yemeni Minister Gives Tea Party for Chinese Medical Workers

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Jun. 13, 1975)

abdel-malik mohammed-abdel, health minister of the yemen arab republic, gave a tea party wednesday afternoon in honour of chinese medical workers who are leaving for home or have come to replace the former.

chinese ambassador chang tsan-ming and chinese medical workers attended the party.

speaking on the occasion, the yemeni minister and the chinese ambassador wished a further development of the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

the chinese ambassador gave a reception for the chinese medical workers yesterday evening. the yemeni health minister, personages of yemeni health circles and yemeni medical workers attended the reception.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Chinese Delegation Leaves Peking for World Conference of International Women's Year

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1975)

a chinese delegation left here for mexico by air this morning to attend the world conference of the international women's year.

the delegation includes representatives li su-wen (leader of the delegation), wang shu-chen (deputy leader) and hsu kuang, deputy representatives pontzong, li shu-cheng (who had left peking earlier) and hsueh yun-ti, and advisers.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by keng piao and chang hsiang-shan, head and deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of organizations concerned yang po-lan, lin li-yun, ou tang-liang, fang chiung, fu yu-fang, an chih-yuan and hsing chu-fang.

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and his wife were present.

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SUN PIN'S ART OF WAR

Legalist Military Strategist Sun Pin and "Sun Pin's Art of War"

by

K'o Li (柯理)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 18, 1975)

The unearthing, collating and publishing of the fragmentary bamboo slips inscribed with the "Sun Pin's Art of War" stand for another important victory acquired on China's cultural objects and archaeological front under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This military treatise has provided us with most valuable material for studying the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism during the period of the Warring States and especially the Legalist military thought of Sun Pin.

Sun Pin was a native of the Ch'i State in the middle part of the period of the War States and was a descendant of the great military strategist Sun Wu at the last part of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals. The dates of his birth and death could not be verified, but he was probably a contemporary of Shang Yang and Mencius. During the middle part of the period of the Warring States in which he lived, the newly emerging landlord class had on the one hand successively seized political power in the various feudal states on the Central Plain on the basis of the protracted and violent slave uprisings and the insurrection of the free people, and was active on the historical stage of the time with the vigorous features of the revolutionary. On the other hand, the remnant forces of the slave owners were still relatively widespread in the various feudal states. Therefore, the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration in the political field and the two-line struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the ideological and other spheres were most acute and complicated. At the time, Mencius and his ilk, the representatives of the Confucian school who stood

opposed to the newly emerging forces and stubbornly defended the interests of the slave-owner class on the decline, inherited the reactionary mantle of Confucius for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" in a vain attempt to turn back the wheel of history. "Sun Pin's Art of War" was a product of the practice of the struggle waged by the newly emerging landlord class of that time to oppose the slavery system and to establish the feudal system and was in the service of the economic revolution and political revolution of the newly emerging landlord class.

Sun Pin's Military Thought

The fact that Sun Pin had his art of war passing on to the world was recorded both in the Records of the Historian and the History of Han, but beginning from the History of Sui, "Sun Pin's Art of War" was no longer found in the historical records, and it is estimated that this military treatise had been lost prior to this. In April 1972, from the bamboo slips unearthed from an ancient tomb in the early part of Western Han at the Yinch'üeh Mountain in Lini, Shantung, the fragmentary bamboo slips inscribed with this ancient military treatise which had been lost for more than one thousand years were discovered.

The bamboo slips inscribed with "Sun Pin's Art of War" unearthed are rather fragmentary. They have been collated into the first and second volumes containing in all 30 chapters and over 11,000 characters. Among them, 21 chapters have their original titles, and the titles for the other nine chapters have been added by the collators according to their texts. Although there is a vast discrepancy between the number of chapters available from the fragmentary version of "Sun Pin's Art of War" and the 89 chapters as recorded by "I Wen Chih" in the History of Han, it is still possible to discover from them the general outlook of Sun Pin's military thought.

(1) The war view of "starting hostilities for rectification" and ending wars by means of war: War is the highest form of class struggle, and fundamentally different attitudes have been adopted by different classes and different political groups toward how to understand and deal with war. The views on war of the Confucian school and the Legalist school are distinctly opposed to each other. This is precisely the important content of the struggle between the two military lines and the two kinds of military thought of Confucianism and Legalism. Class antagonism is the root cause leading to war. However, Confucius and his ilk nonsensically said that "there are joys and sorrows in life, and therefore hostilities are born together with the people" ("On War" in Ta-chai Li-chih), and ascribed the emergence of acts of war to human nature. Although the Legalists were unable to scientifically explain war with the viewpoint of class struggle, they had realized that wars were not "born together with the people" but were born after the appearance of the phenomenon of "the triumph of the strong over the weak and the bullying of the minority by the majority." (See "Planning" in Records of Lord Shang)

As a representative figure of the military strategists of the Legalist school, Sun Pin plainly saw from the frequent practice of wars that reflected the re-distribution of political power between the slave-owning

aristocracy and the newly emerging landlord class at that time the inevitability of war. He therefore sonorously called for "starting hostilities for rectification" and solving problems by means of war. He said, "Those who become strong by winning wars conquer the minds of the empire." He meant to say that only through winning victories in war could we consolidate and strengthen the political power of the newly emerging landlord class and unify China. This had effectively exposed and repudiated the deceitful talks of Confucius, Mencius and their ilk who advocated that "it was by benevolence that the three dynasties gained the empire."

Sun Pin's thought on "starting hostilities for rectification" had provided the newly emerging landlord class with a theoretical weapon for prosecuting progressive wars to oppose separatism for feudal unification, and was in conformity with the demand of historical development. Since the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, the general trend of historical development was to realize unification. Only by means of realizing feudal unification could the decadent slavery system be ultimately overthrown, the political power of the newly emerging landlord class be consolidated and strengthened, and the restoration of the slave-owner class be prevented. Only the realization of feudal unification could help further develop the productive forces and give impetus to social development. It was precisely in this sense that the military strategists who advocated "farming and war" at that time were all Legalists or figures of promise bent toward the Legalist school. It was also precisely because of this that they dared openly call for the use of the progressive wars waged by the newly emerging landlord class for feudal unification to oppose the reactionary separatist wars waged by the slave-owner class on the decline.

However, Sun Pin was after all unable to see clearly the class essence of war, to clearly distinguish between just and unjust wars, and much less to find the path for eliminating wars. This was determined by the limitations of his class and time.

(2) The thought of directing military affairs by "depending on man for victory" and "depending on the system for courage": During the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, for the sake of upholding and restoring the slavery system, the Confucianists wildly publicized the "theory of heavenly mandate" and this was reflected in military thought. When troops were mobilized for wars, they always sought help from the spirits through divination, and the outcome of a war was looked upon as "pre-destined" and the will of "God." On the other hand, they advocated the "theory of attaining victory through benevolence and propriety" and used such deceitful talks as "love, justice, propriety, wisdom and sincerity" to hoodwink the soldiers, in a vain attempt to make them docilely submit to the command of the slave owners and risk their lives for the revolutionary political line for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety."

In light of the reactionary preaching of the "theory of heavenly mandate" and the "theory of attaining victory through benevolence and propriety" by the Confucian school, Sun Pin clearly put forward the viewpoints that "in the world nothing is more valuable than man" and that "the victory

of war lies in the choice of soldiers (chosen soldiers who are skillful in fighting)." He attached importance to the role of soldiers and "the people" in war. Under the historical conditions of that time, the war waged by the newly emerging landlord class against the slavery system and for feudal unification had reflected to a certain extent the wishes of the people and was therefore able to win the support of the people in some respects. It was precisely because of this that Sun Pin advocated drawing help from the strength of the people and affirmed the important influence of "popular" support on the outcome of war. For example, he said that "the inability of an army to win is a great distress because it cannot win popular support," that the strength of the army "lies in the recuperation of the people" and that "those who have popular support will win." And so on and so forth.

How can the soldiers be encouraged to fight bravely? Sun Pin was of the opinion that "their courage depends on the system (rule of law)." He also emphasized that under the condition that the two opposing armies had formed lines and fallen into formation, it was imperative to insure that "the mobilization orders are heeded by the soldiers," "to be stern and show them the advantages." This also meant that the regulations should be stern and fair and that the soldiers should be made to see where their advantages lay and thrust forward courageously. He said that "rewards are for cheering the masses and for making the soldiers defy death, while punishments are for rectifying confusion and making the people stand in awe of their superiors." He also advocated that those who performed meritorious service should be rewarded the same day and those guilty of offenses should be promptly punished. This was what was called "rewards should be given the same day and punishments should not be postponed." This was entirely in conformity with the idea of rule of law, such as Wu Ch'i's "victory through regulation" (Master Wu's "Leading Troops") and Shang Yang's "rule according to law." ("Sovereign and Ministers" in Records of Lord Shang)

Regarding the criteria for appointing people, Sun Pin advocated "selecting the virtuous and capable" according to the requirements of the newly emerging landlord class. He also put forward the demand that "suitable candidates be installed in offices," thus fundamentally discarding the Confucian line of "appointing only the aristocrats" and further dealing blows to the system of "hereditary offices and emoluments" that "honors people without war service and titles." ("Planning" in Records of Lord Shang) Sun Pin also set stricter requirements for the generals and was of the view that they should "know the way of Heaven above and geography below, have popular support at home, know the situation of the enemy externally as well as the eight battle formations in the battlefield, fight when they are sure of victory but take no action when they are not sure of victory."

It can be seen from the above that like other Legalists, Sun Pin carried out the line of "directing military affairs with law" on the question of army building and directing military affairs. This entirely gave tit for tat to the reactionary preaching of the "theory of attaining victory through benevolence and propriety" by the Confucian school. To be sure, due to the prejudices of the exploiting classes, Sun Pin could not really

see the decisive role of the masses of the people in war. On the contrary, he held that only the "enlightened kings," "sages" and "king's generals" were the motive forces in the making of history, while the soldiers were nothing more than pawns for their use.

(3) Guiding operations with the ability to know the "way," create the "tendency" and triumph over a strong force with a weak force: Like his predecessor Sun Wu, Sun Pin was one who thought that the law of war could be known. He stressed that it was imperative for the "king's generals" to know the "way," or the law of war. According to the records of the "Questions Raised by King Wei" in "Sun Pin's Art of War," King Wei of Ch'i and T'ien Chi sought the advice of Sun Pin on many methods and principles of operations. "When Master Sun came out, his disciples asked, 'What are the questions of King Wei and T'ien Chi?' Master Sun said, 'King Wei asked nine questions and T'ien Chi asked five. They have some military knowledge but the way is still beyond their reach.'" Sun Pin candidly evaluated King Wei and T'ien Chi as having basic knowledge of military operations but still no knowledge of the law. Therefore, they only "have some military knowledge" "but the way is still beyond their reach." It can be seen that his so-called "way" is a sheer generalization of the law of war. Sun Pin was of the view that knowledge of the "way" was a most important matter. He said, "Only one with the knowledge of the way can give peace and stability to his empire, be enthroned as the emperor and safeguard the people of the empire." He also said, "It is the way that dictates victory or defeat, security or danger." In the chapter "Selection of Soldiers," Sun Pin also separately listed knowledge of the "way" and ignorance of the "way" as one of the "five conditions of those who constantly win and those who constantly fail to win."

Besides emphasizing knowledge of the "way" and knowledge and mastery of the law of war, Sun Pin also paid great attention to the creation of "tendency"--which meant bringing subjective initiatve into play on the foundation of understanding the objective reality to create a situation favorable to ourselves but unfavorable to the enemy. Sun Pin was of the view that "all things live and die; some living things are capable while some are not; some situation is more than sufficient while some situation is deficient." He meant to say that the favorable or unfavorable situation in war, like the life or death, competence or incompetence of all things in the world, was a law in objective existence. He was of the view that with this "tendency," it was possible not only to enlarge the fruits of battle, but also to turn defeat into victory, a hard life into an easy one, and the hungry into the well-fed. However, as a favorable situation is not constantly available for use in war, Sun Pin therefore advocated that those "good at war" should "take advantage of the situation and terrain," fully analyze the general situation and the situation of the enemy, the topography and other conditions, make flexible use of the method of fighting and actively strive to win victories in war.

The application of Sun Pin's thought on knowledge of the "way" and creation of the "tendency" called for courage to hold in contempt the strong enemy and a large enemy force out of the conviction that the few could triumph over the many and the weak also could triumph over the strong. In the course

of answering the questions raised by King Wei of Ch'i and T'ien Chi, he provided answers to many questions in this connection. For example, "Is there a way to pit one against ten?" "How are we going to attack an enemy ten times our number?" "If the enemy has a large force and we have a small one, if he is strong and we are weak, what should we do?" Sun Pin gave an affirmative answer to each question and put forward many methods of fighting for the few to triumph the many and the weak to triumph over the strong.

This guiding thought of Sun Pin who dared to pit the weak against the strong and the few against the many in operations had reflected the spiritual outlook of the new things as well as the desire of the newly emerging landlord class for rising in greater vigor through reform and for realizing feudal unification. If things were done according to the fallacies that "a small country cannot contend with a great, the few cannot contend with the many, the weak cannot contend with the strong" and that "states of equal standing do not fight against each other" as advocated by Mencius and his ilk, then one would be disarmed ideologically. Only by daring to triumph over a strong enemy and a large enemy force could one "stand with strength" and eventually unify the whole of China. The battles of Kueiling and Maling fought under the personal command of Sun Pin had successfully created outstanding examples in the ability of the weak to triumph over the strong and the few over the many.

Sun Pin's Philosophical Thought

Chairman Mao said, "The dialectical world outlook emerged in ancient times both in China and in Europe. Ancient dialectics, however, had a somewhat spontaneous and naive character." "Sun Pin's Art of War" by Sun Pin stood for the concrete application of ancient dialectics of a spontaneous and naive character on the question of war.

First, Sun Pin basically observed and judged war according to the line of knowledge of simple and plain materialism. He held that war was not something mysterious and intangible but a concrete matter involving "the contention of tangible forces for victory." Therefore, the occurrence and development of war could be predicted to a certain extent. He said, "One who is not prepared cannot tell the evolution of fortune or misfortune in war." He also said, "To know whether or not a war can be won is called the way." How could victory or defeat be known beforehand? "Sun Pin's Art of War" stressed the need to start from objective conditions and to adopt different methods to guide operations in light of the different conditions of the enemy and the terrain. For example, in the chapter "Ten Questions," the form of questions and answers was used to explain ten methods of fighting under the different conditions of the balance of strength between the two contending forces. In the chapter "Hidden Terrains," the impact of different kinds of terrains on military actions was discussed. In the chapter "Ten Formations," a concrete description was made of the characteristics and application of the ten kinds of formation including the "square formation," the "circular formation," "deployment" and "number."

Sun Pin also made a more accurate description of the relationship between the "form" and the "name." During the period of the Warring States, "form and name" referred to form and concept. Sun Pin held that "anything fixed

has a name" and that "anything with a form can be named and anything with a name can be defeated." This means that the form comes first and the name is derived from the form, that any concrete thing with a form can be expressed with a given concept, and that anything which can be expressed with a concept is concrete and can be overcome and defeated by another thing. This materialist theory of knowledge based on the evolution of the name from the form forms a vivid contrast with the subjective idealist theory of knowledge of Mencius and his ilk who advertised that "all things are embodied in me." ("Chin Hsin" in Works of Mencius)

Next, in Sun Pin's military thought, there is embodied the philosophical thought on the unity of the objective law and the subjective role, and there is intuitional awareness of the necessity and possibility of bringing into play the subjective role on the foundation of objective conditions. Sun Pin's emphasis on the creation of "tendency" is an evident example. In the chapter "The Capable," a more concentrated description is made of those good at directing operations who are able to keep themselves in a position affording initiative and to bog down the enemy in a passive and unfavorable position. On the other hand, Sun Pin was also aware of the fact that the part played by the subjective role is limited and conditional and it is not possible to apply one kind of situation in all kinds of situation. ("It is not possible to apply the victory of one form in all forms of victory.....Therefore, victories cannot be identical.")

Apart from this, considerable dialectical thoughts of a spontaneous and naive character are also reflected in "Sun Pin's Art of War." Sun Pin had noticed the development and change of things, and he had a blurred idea of the dual and variable nature of things. For example, he said, "Therefore, those who are good at war know the weaknesses of the enemy by seeing his strong points, and his abundance by seeing his deficiency." In the chapter "Concentration and Dispersal," Sun Pin also made a concentrated description of the relativity and reversibility of a series of antagonistic factors, such as concentration (concentration of troops) and dispersal (dispersal of troops), waxing (ample strength) and waning (weak strength), the path (shortcut) and the road (broadway), quickness and slowness, and many and the few, too much work and too little work. He unambiguously pointed out, "Concentration and dispersal are interchangeable and so are waxing and waning...." Finally he drew the conclusion: "The enemy concentration can be dispersed, waxing can be burned into waning, the path can be turned into road, quickness can be turned into slowness, the many can be turned into the few, and too little work can be turned into too much work." They are interchangeable.

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Summing up the above, Sun Pin is fit to be described as an outstanding military strategist of the Legalist school during the middle part of the period of the Warring States. He represented the interests of the newly emerging landlord class that was precisely the revolutionary at that time. Consequently, he dared to openly advocate progressive war and sum up the practical experiences of wars. Some of the knowledge oriented to law which he revealed in certain fields was the dialectical knowledge of simple and plain materialism. Although due to the limitations of his class and time, "Sun Pin's Art of War" is adulterated with some dross, its progressive

tendency still forms the mainstream, and it is worthy to be called the representative work of the Legalist military thought during the period of the Warring States.

Harping on the tune of the reactionary Confucian school, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao cried that "those depending on virtue prosper while those depending on force perish." He cursed revolutionary violence and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Emulating Confucius' reactionary preaching that "wars are born together with the people," he nonsensically said that "military science originates from brawl," thus removing the class essence of war. He inherited the capitulationist mantle from Confucius and Mencius who advocated that "the small state should learn from the big state," and vainly tried to seek help from the Soviet revisionist "nuclear umbrella" in order to become a son-emperor. He copied the mechanical, rigid and stereotyped methods of fighting concocted by the representative figures of the Confucian school in history, and pushed his so-called "six tactical principles" based on idealism and mechanicalism to counter the ten great principles of operation put forward by Chairman Mao, in a vain attempt to disguise himself as a "military genius" and to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for his conspiracy to usurp leadership in the Party, to seize power and to restore capitalism. All this shows that Lin Piao is also an out-and-out loyal disciple of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in military thought.

Under the present excellent situation, we must seriously study Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, and combine the proper study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat with the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching on "making the past serve the present," we must make use of the Marxist method, make a scientific appraisal of Legalist works, including the Legalist military writings, seriously sum up the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole, and serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Apply Materialist Dialectics To Guide Scientific Farming

by

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Our brigade lies on the middle reaches of the Yüan River, and its land is rather poor and is prone to drought and waterlogging. "After the weather stays fine for three consecutive days, the fields begin to crack; after it rains for three consecutive days, there is a sheet of water." It used to grow only one crop of rice a year, and the per-mow yield amounted only to 200 or 300 catties. In 1952, we started an experiment on growing double-crop rice. In 1963, the whole brigade switched over to double-crop rice and the per-mow grain output surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius further aroused our revolutionary spirit. Everyone assiduously studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works and experimented with scientific farming. This allowed a continuous increase in grain output. last year, the 5 mow of experimental plot planted by me to three crops--wheat, rice and rice--a year yielded 3,129 catties and four taels of grain per mow. Practice makes me realize that there is nothing mysterious about scientific farming. So long as we poor and lower-middle peasants grasp the sharp weapon of materialist dialectics, we can overcome all obstacles and perform miracles.

Turn 365 Days into 390 Days to a Year

In the spring of 1966, when I was in Foochow to attend the national conference for exchange of experience in agricultural science, I saw that wheat was grown in the rice fields there, and a thought crossed my mind: If one more wheat crop could be added to the double-crop paddy fields, would not there be a further increase in output? Back in the brigade, I discussed my idea of raising three crops per year with the comrades of the Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants, and all of them raised their hands in approval. After the late rice was brought in, the whole brigade planted 240 mow of paddy field to wheat at one time.

At first, due to our lack of experience, we had not seriously analyzed and properly handled the contradictions among three crops. By the spring of the following year, although it was about time to transplant early rice, the wheat crop was still in its earing stage. We were really worried sick because we could proceed with neither wheat harvesting nor rice transplanting.

To keep the early rice crop from being affected, we could only plow under the wheat crop for fertilizer. At that time, quite a hard struggle was raging. Some people said coldly, "Men may do the planting but must count on

heaven for harvest. From time immeorial, such a thing as the three-crop system has never been practiced here. It surely won't work." Some well-meant people also counseled me saying, "Our conditions here are different from those in Foochow. Don't act like a blind man setting a match to a candle. It's just a waste of wax."

It is a fact that there are differences between the natural conditions of T'aoyüan and Foochow. But if we see only the action of nature on men but fail to see the part played by men on nature, then we have neglected the effect of men's subjective initiative. That idea that "men may do the planting but must count on heaven for harvest" is a metaphysical viewpoint that looks at problems in an isolated and static manner.

Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, I analyzed the causes of the failure. We felt that the system of growing one crop of wheat and two crops of rice a year involved contradictions on the questions of seed, manure, management, the seasonal factor, labor, etc. How to solve these contradictions?

From "On Contradiction," we derived some enlightenment. Chairman Mao taught: "In studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. Once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved."

Right! A cow should be led by the nose. Then, what was the "cow's nose" of the system of growing three crops a year? We analyzed and compared the positions of various contradictions and their interrelations. At last, it was affirmed that racing against time with seasonal factors in mind was the "cow's nose."

In our place, the frost-free period is short and the wind of the "Cold Dew" solar term comes early. The temperature is also somewhat lower than that in Foochow. The growth period of one crop of wheat and two crops of rice takes up a total of 390 days, but there are only 365 days to a year. Without solving the difference of 25 days, the three-crop system would be nothing but empty talk.

Could we turn 365 days into 390 days to a year?

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Of the two contradictory aspects, one must be principal and the other secondary. The principal aspect is the one playing the leading role in the contradiction. The nature of a thing is determined mainly by the principal aspect of a contradiction, the aspect which has gained the dominant position."

It occurred to me that in this pair of opposites--men and time, man is the principal aspect. Man is flexible and time is inflexible. Time is under man's control. So long as we give full play to man's subjective initiative, we can make fuller use of the limited time and solve this principal contradiction--season.

Therefore, I had many a consultation with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Everyone pooled his wisdom. At last was found the method of properly prolonging the period from seeding to transplanting and shortening the growth period in the fields to solve the seasonal contradiction in the three-crop system.

However, a prolonged period from seeding to transplanting often led to the jointing of seedlings and thus a drop in production. To find a way of controlling the jointing of seedlings, I crouched by the side of the seedling bed to keep a watch day and night to carefully observe the growth of seedlings during the period from seeding to transplanting. After over 50 days of observation and comparison, I at last discovered that the seedlings at the edge of the seedling bed were stout and sturdy because they were thinly sown and there was plenty of sunshine and nutriment. They gave no sign of jointing ten days or half a month after the period from seeding to transplanting. According to the law that no jointing developed in the thinly-sown stout seedlings, we adopted the method of nursing thinly-sown stout seedlings. Every mow of the seedling bed was sown with around 80 catties of seed grain. Also adopted was the well-ventilated seedling beds dressed with adequate manure. The period from seeding to transplanting was prolonged from 15 to 20 days, so that the effective tillering of seedlings could be basically completed on the seedbed. This not only satisfied the claim on the season by the whole rice growth period but also shortened the growth period in the field. Meanwhile, the early-ripening variety of wheat was selected to pair rationally with the late-ripening variety of early and late rice crops. This more properly solved the contradictions involving the three crops, and brought initial success to the system of growing three crops per year. In 1967, the average per-mow yield of over 4 mow of experimental plots in three seasons reached 1,465 catties. Later, we again continuously groped for experience for gradual popularization in the whole brigade.

Change Rice Seedlings from "Yellow-Green-Green-Yellow" into "Green-Yellow-Green-Yellow"

Of the three crops, two are rice. To raise rice output is an important way to wrest a high yield in the three crops.

In the past, the growth process of the rice seedlings planted by us often went through several stages of "yellow-green-green-yellow." In other words, the seedlings were yellow at the initial stage, turned increasingly green as they grew rapidly at the middle stage, and automatically turned yellow at the last stage. This condition of growth brought about seedlings that were not stout, ears that were not big, and grain that was not heavy. They stayed green and ripened late, and were afflicted by more plant diseases and insect pests, thus affecting the yield.

To wrest a high rice yield, I resolved to change this condition of growth. But some people said, "As described in books, rice seedlings change from yellow to green and to yellow. This has been the case all along, and, we are afraid, cannot be changed." I was opposed to such an idea of being the willing slave of nature. Of course, crops have their laws of growth. But laws can be recognized and exploited.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "To win freedom in the natural world, people must use natural science to understand nature, conquer nature and change nature and win freedom from nature." After a scientific expeirment based on concrete conditions, we at last evolved the high-yield law through changing rice plants from "yellow-green-green-yellow" to "green-yellow-green-yellow."

In 1970, the two upland plots at the upper and lower parts of our brigade were both filled to the full with water, and the rice seedlings were green and verdant. At tillering stage, some people caught fish from the upper plot and had the water drained off. The rice seedlings turned from green to yellow. Not until after the beginning of the earing stage were the water pumps repaired and water channeled into the plot. I worried that this plot deprived of water for a time and with the rice seedlings once turned yellow might show a drop in yield. But the result was not a drop in yield. On the contrary, there was a big bumper harvst. On the other hand, the lower plot provided with water all the time but its yield was lower than that of the upper plot.

What was the underlying cause? At first, some comrades considered that this phenomenon occurred by chance. Later, through studying Chairman Mao's philosophical thought, we gradually understood the dialectical relations between fortuity and inevitability. We tried to grasp the inevitable law of rice growth and to clarify the dual nature of water through this phenomenon that occurred by chance. Water is not just the life but also the scourge of rice. If not properly handled, "the benefit of water" will be turned into "the scourge of water." Meanwhile, we linked up the realities of the upper plot and the previous experiences with a concrete analysis of the action of water on rice. We summed up its action with the following six phrases: deep water helps growth, water helps tillering, drying fields in the sun strengthens the stalks, flowing water fills the pods, alternating dryness and wetness yield stronger grain and draining of water helps the yellowing and maturity of crops.

Based on this knowledge, I and the comrades of the scientific research group further studied the causes of the low yield of the lower plot: (1) The water that filled the plot soaked and softened the lower part of the rice seedlings, so that their roots stretched out to the surface layer and even floated on the mud surface with the result that they became top-heavy and are liable to lodging. (2) Too much water caused poor ventilation to the soil. The improper development of the root systems, the poor growth of rice seedlings and a poor accumulation of nourishment resulted in short ears and fewer grains.

This analysis made everyone understand that the high yield from the once-drained dry upper plot of land was not a phenomenon that occurred by chance. Ineffective tillering was controlled because water was cut off and the crop turned yellow. This forced the roots to stretch downward, thus giving rise to a stable base and stout stalks. It was a result of an external factor which led to the transformation of the growth functions of rice plants and made them stronger.

The following year, I practiced on the basis of this law, and obtained a higher yield. But the problem of the "period of revival of growth" had not been completely solved. After the rice seedlings were transplanted, they always put on a "yellow mantle" for several days. I listened to the opinions from all sides and analyzed the concrete conditions of seedlings transplanted. Because there was adequate nutriment in the seedling beds, the rice seedlings were able to grow fast and luxuriant. When these fat and tender rice seedlings were separated from the seedling beds, they were exactly like babies just weaned, and with a change in the living conditions, what fat obtained from milk feeding would drop. The change to yellow would affect the growth of the young seedlings. Therefore, when the seedlings transplanted to the fields had just started to grow, I promptly selected a fine day for the application of additional manure, so that the seedlings could be fed well and so that in this process of their transfer from the seedling beds to the fields, their growth would not stop and their green color could be maintained.

The result of practice finally enabled the growth process of the rice seedlings to change from "yellow-green-green-yellow" to "green-yellow-greeen-yellow," and a high yield was obtained. In 1972, the per-mow yield of the 5 mow of experimental plots amount to 1,071 catties of early rice and 1,208 catties and three taels of late rice. With wheat added, the per-mow yield from the three crops amounted to 2,791 catties and three taels.

Turn the Three "Short Ones" into the Three "Tall Ones"

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. Therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing."

The successful experiment with three crops a year that yielded more than double the double crops was a big source of education and encouragement to me. I was determined to sum up experience and advance continuously. In 1973, I analyzed output conditions of the three crops in the past few years, and put forward the slogan, "Push up the wheat yield to beyond the great barrier of 3,000."

Some people said to me, "Old Li! When the ten fingers are stretched out, there are long and short ones. The three short ones cannot possibly be turned into three tall ones."

I thought: Things are forever developing and there is no end to development. Provided we arm ourselves with Chairman Mao's philosophical thought, get a deeper idea of the objective laws of things and give full play to the subjective initiative of men, we can achieve still greater results in the practice of transforming nature.

In the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we penetratingly criticized idealist transcendentalism advocated by Lin Piao and Confucius,

and established the viewpoint of practice above all else. We also criticized the reactionary "concept of heavenly mandate" and fostered the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act. With redoubled confidence, I resolved to turn the "three short ones" into three "tall ones."

In order to make this "shorty" of wheat taller, the main problem that requires to be solved is the problem of lodging. Where there is lodging, there is a big drop in production. Where lies the cause of lodging?

Some people said, "In our place here, it is windy and there is plenty of rains in the spring. Lodging is unavoidable." Others said, "In our place it is the fertile and the rich source of manure that cause wheat lodging." Were these the right causes? With this problem in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's works.

Chairman Mao says, "The fundamental cause of the development of a thing is not external but internal; it lies in the contradictoriness within the thing." "External causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and external causes become operative through internal causes." Strong winds, plenty of rainfall and adequate supply of manure are only the external causes of wheat lodging, but contradictoriness within the wheat seedlings is the underlying cause of wheat lodging. Therefore, we must first discover in the internal change in wheat seedlings the law before we can adopt the proper antidote against a disease and hold lodging in check.

Therefore, during the season of the growth of wheat seedlings, and especially when buffeted by a rainstorm, no matter whether it was day or night, I always ran to the wheat fields to check the wind directions, test the wind velocity and observe the movement of wheat seedlings.

Once, just when the wheat was at its earing stage, I was down with a serious case of influenza and the doctor repeatedly enjoined me not to expose myself to the winds and rains. However, at midnight, a thunderstorm suddenly sprang up. I climbed out of my bed, put on the broad-brimmed rain hat and the coir raincoat, and with a flashlight in my hand, I stayed in the wheatfield for over two hours. From ridge to ridge, I made observations. I discovered lodging at the first and second joints in large plots of wheat, and I really felt very bad. When I turned around, I saw that at the corner of a field where compost was once made, several bundles of wheat stood firm, and when a gust of rain-laden wind came, they bent but immediately snapped back into shape. Each time they were lodged they sprang back in no time. I used the spade to dig out one bundle each of these two types of wheat. With the clod at their roots intact, they were brought to the brigade scientific research group. We found out that the wheat liable to lodging was long at the first and second joints, and had thin stem walls and short roots. Furthermore, their roots had extended to the surface layer. The wheat not liable to lodging was the very opposite. We made a comparison and analysis. It turned out that the soil layer for the first type of wheat was cultivated to a depth of 2 or 3 inches, and was lightly applied with base manure but heavily applied with side dressing. As a result, it was in a top-heavy state and its roots were not firmly embedded. Due to the effect of compost, the other type had an adequate supply of base manure and

its cultivated layer was deep. This coupled with the fact that the wheat seedlings had been trampled upon when the commune members passed through to haul manure in the winter of the year before brought the wheat to a state of "being controlled above and stimulated below." The wheat was thus able to have deep and sturdy roots at its initial stage, thick and strong stalks at its middle stage and show a heavy top, a stiff spine and a firm base at its last stage. It consequently was able to withstand the winds and rains.

From this, I further understood why "contradictions run through the process of development of everything from beginning to end." The lodging of wheat took place at the last stage, and it was necessary to start anti-lodging work from the cultivation of wheat. Therefore, I and other comrades of the scientific research group conducted seven kinds of correlative experiments in deep plowing and manure application. The result was that when the cultivated layer was 6 or 7 inches deep and adequately applied with base manure and compost, the wheat plants had short but thick stems and thick stem walls at the first and second joints and had long roots and a great degree of elasticity.

In the winter of 1973, based on the first-hand data acquired by myself through practice, I adopted the method of combining stimulation and control, with emphasis on stimulation, to make the wheat stems grow thick and stout and incapable of being lodged by raging winds and torrential rains. Last year, the average per-mow wheat yield of the 5 mow of experimental plots amounted to 546 catties and eight taels, an increase of 245 catties and three taels compared with the previous year. The best harvst since the introduction of the three-crop system was thus brought in.

After the bumper wheat harvest, in light of the weak links of early and late rice crops, I also adopted certain measures, and the result was that per-mow yield amounted to 1,232 catties of early rice and 1,350 catties and six taels of late rice. The three "short ones" were finally changed into the three "tall ones," and the per-mow yield broke through the big barrier of "3,000."

With the per-mow yield surpassing the 3,000 mark, does this mean the ceiling? No. "Just as there is never an end to the change and motion of the objective world, so there is no end to people's recognition of the truth in practice." In farming, there are still many aspects not yet understood by us. We must take our previous practice as a new starting point and continuously pave the path to the knowledge of truth. I am determined to study hard works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao, arm myself with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, continuously overcome empiricism, adhere to materialist dialectics, criticize idealism and metaphysics, and, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, whip up my revolutionary drive, promote scientific farming in a big way, and make still greater contributions to the revolution.

* * *

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Mass Agricultural Scientific Research in Hunan Province

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 14, 1975)

over a million peasants in china's central hunan province are taking part in scientific research projects. the agro-technicians, integrating themselves with workers, peasants and soldiers, have carried out work with rural people's commune members.

the aim is to raise the level of scientific farming and output. grain production in 1974 was 2.7 times the figure for 1949, the year of liberation, and cotton increased more than 14 times.

hunan is a rice producer. following chairman mao's teaching: "a fairly good harvest can be achieved by using good seeds even without increasing manpower and manure", the peasants and technicians concentrated on good strains and seed selection. they have already produced 150 more new strains.

cross breeding has yielded a short stalk early ripening strain that gives 20 percent more, is pest resistant and can be grown in various conditions. on the 400,000 hectares planted to this new strain, the yield averaged around 6 tons per hectare. in some cases, output was as high as 7.5 tons per hectare. work continues to stablize the new strain.

all over the province, people's communes and production brigades and teams have set up centres, alloted fields or have special teams for fine strains. in 1974, 325,000 tons of rice of such strains were produced.

another important research subject is how to increase the number of crops planted each year. although hunan province for several hundred years planted two a year, the acreage before liberation was limited to only 166,000 hectares. by relying on the collective strength of the people's communes, the peasants have carried out research and changed the methods of nursing seed, introduced cold resistant early ripening strains, worked out more careful planting plans and increased the acreage to 2,066,000 hectares.

yangliu production brigade in hsuehfeng commune is on a mountain over one thousand metres above sea level. in 1974, rice output on land grown to two crops averaged over 6 tons per hectare. li kuang-ching, the well-known labour model in agriculture of the province, was able to harvest two crops of rice and a crop of

wheat in a single year with a combined output of over 23.25 tons per hectare.

work has been done to improve the soil. 193,300 hectares of very deep muddy fields have been improved and half are now producing over 7.5 tons as against only 1.5 to 2.25 tons in the past. paddy fields which are soaked in cold water in the spring have been treated and now give stable high yield.

East China Women Make Agricultural Scientific Experiments

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 15, 1975)

about 8,000 women in 960 groups are active in making agricultural scientific experiments in haiyen county, east china's chekiang province. they grow rice, barley, wheat, cotton and rape on 200 hectares of experimental plots and have had good harvests every year since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966.

haiyen county is located on the eastern end of the fertile hangchow-chiahsing-huchow plain, south of the yangtze river. the rural population was cruelly oppressed and exploited before liberation. in addition, the women were hampered by the feudal ethical code, discriminated against politically and deprived of fair treatment in everyday life. women were then at the bottom of society.

in new china, women enjoy equal rights with men politically, economically, culturally and in daily life. together with men, they take part in collective production and political movements.

the scientific experimental group of the kanpai production brigade at the foot of the fenghuang mountain was set up in 1963. it is composed of 10 girls. the brigade used to grow rice and other cereals. the state required that it add cotton. the ten girls accepted the task of searching for ways to achieve high yields. they did experiments on seed selection, nursing seedlings, pruning, and preventing insect pests. while summing up their experience, they went to other places to learn advanced techniques. as a result, they got a good harvest the first year despite natural disasters. ginned cotton output reached 1.31 tons per hectare. over the past ten years, they have kept on making scientific experiments in all weather and repeatedly set

high-yield records. the group has been cited as an advanced women's unit in the province. its representative had the honour of seeing the great leader chairman mao.

some women in the county have become experts in planting rice, cotton and mulberry trees or rearing silkworms. many are activists in transforming farming conditions. last year, the county was affected by tidal waves and the biggest typhoon in decades. but grain output was 79 per cent higher than in 1956, a fairly good year. cotton output rose four fold and rapeseed doubled and silkworm cocoons and pigs also showed a considerable increase.

these rural women have heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. more than 420 women have been admitted into the communist party, 1,900 have joined the communist youth league, and 1,300 have been promoted to leading posts in the province, prefecture and county down to production teams.

FORESTRY

Shantung Province Develops Forestry

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jun. 14, 1975)

year by year the people of shantung province in east china are greening denuded hills and eroded river banks. a total of 31,300 hectares were grown to saplings this spring. around 600 million trees have been planted near houses, villages and roadsides, in addition to a vast number grown on barren mountains and river banks.

phoenix trees and grain crops have been interplanted on 13,300 hectares, complemented by such cash plants as mulberry, date, apple and pear trees, bamboo and tea bushes.

since the establishment of the people's communes in 1958, 1,460,000 hectares of mountains and river banks have been afforestated. two thousand million trees have been planted wherever there is space. market fruit, including yentai apples, laiyang pears, loling dates and feicheng peaches, all famous in china, is available in growing amounts.

indiscriminate felling by the reactionary ruling classes before liberation denuded mount tai, one of the five famous mountains in china. the state mount tai

forest farm was set up after liberation and sites of historical interest were restored and roads repaired. mount tai now has 13,000 hectares of trees, including ornamental trees, tea shrubs and bamboo. orchards have been built at the foot of the mountain.

the old yellow river courses in lunan prefecture, previously a vast expanse of arid sandy land, is now covered with trees and orchards.

the 1,280 kilometres of yellow river dikes within the province have been reinforced by 6.5 million trees, 40,000 fruit trees and 980,000 clumps of bushes. the volume of the yellow river flow in the lokou area of the province had once reached 12,000 cubic metres per second after liberation, but the dikes remained intact.

much land in the yimeng mountain range in the central part of the province was barren. 267,000 hectares of trees have now cut erosion back.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Chekiang Province Builds Big Force of Barefoot Doctors

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 14, 1975)

chekiang province in east china has trained more than 60,000 barefoot doctors for the countryside since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the provincial communist party organization and health and medical departments regard the training of barefoot doctors as the main road for promoting rural public health and medical work. in cooperation with medical science institutes, health schools, people's hospitals and clinics, they run barefoot doctors training courses of various kinds. generally the period of schooling ranges from three months to half a year, but some of them last more than a year. students are selected by people's communes and production brigades from among the sons and daughters of poor and lower-middle peasants and school graduates who have settled in the countryside. they study mainly basic prevention therapies for common and recurrent diseases in the rural areas. they have both class room study and practical work. after their short-term training, the barefoot doctors can diagnose and cure most common diseases

and some can even handle difficult cases. many of them can perform operations using anesthesia or bone-setting operations. they also get help from touring urban medical teams from time to time.

the barefoot doctors have become the backbone force in developing rural medical and health work in the province. nestling in the shihming mountains, the hungchi production brigade of kechu people's commune in fenghua county is an outlying village which previously had no doctors at all. in 1937, an epidemic of measles in the village took a toll of 37 lives because the disease was not treated in time. today the village has seven barefoot doctors of its own, in addition to a cooperative health service station. apart from giving treatment, the barefoot doctors have also opened up a land for cultivation of 300 kinds of herbs. the production brigade has a pharmaceutical workshop making one hundred kinds of pills, tablets and ointments, including 32 ingredients for injections. one of the brigade's first barefoot doctors, the educated young men shan yang-miao who graduated from senior middle school and returned to his home village in 1968 has now mastered skills in internal medicine, dentistry and some surgeries.

the barefoot doctors do not divorce themselves from manual labour and the masses. during the slack farming seasons, they go from house to house to check up on the health of the people. in the busy season, carrying medical kits, they go to the fields to take part in production alongside commune members.

another outstanding example in chekiang province is the choushan islands which are well-known fishing grounds. the 86 people's communes there have trained 1,400 barefoot doctors. now the fishermen do not have to go ashore for a doctor when they get ill. in many fishing brigades, barefoot doctors and health workers often go out to sea fishing together with the fishermen. each motorized junk generally has at least one barefoot doctor or health worker to handle daily medical and health work.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

College Graduates Settle in Heilungkiang Countryside

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jun. 15, 1975)

a number of college graduates have settled in the countryside in heilungkiang province, northeast china, in the past two years. they are determined to help build up socialist new villages with the knowledge they have acquired at college.

originally most of the students came from various parts of the country. before going to college, they had already spent some years in the villages after leaving middle school.

for example, young kao kuei worked in his native village in chingchuan people's commune for three years after finishing middle school and in 1971 was selected to enter the faculty of biology at nankai university in tientsin to study plant genetics. in his three years at the university he conscientiously studied revolutionary theory as well as science, keeping his home village in view all the time. he often wrote to the commune leadership and his brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants to report on his ideological progress and seek their help. some peasants regularly sent him happy news of the brigade's constantly expanding grain production. one letter said: "we hope you will come back to the countryside after graduation, so that we will build socialism together."

in the recent movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, kao kuei and his classmates rejected the fallacy "study to become an official" peddled by confucius and mencius. he remarked: "the people chose me to go to university and i am studying in order to serve the people better. i want to be an ordinary man of the people, a labourer, in accordance with chairman mao's policy that labouring people should master intellectual work and intellectuals should integrate themselves with the working people."

kao kuei's classmate wang shih-ying, who also applied to go to the countryside, was formerly a fighter in the heilungkiang production and construction corps and, like kao kuei, joined the communist party at the university. taking chairman mao's works and some simple farm tools presented to them by the university party committee, they settled in a border area in the province last year. they have begun to take root there.

another example is cheng chun-mei, a shanghai girl, who was recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants

of the shuangho production brigade in sunke county, heilungkiang province, to go to futan university. on her first vacation, she travelled all the way to the village in which she had settled, to visit the poor and lower-middle peasants and work in the fields with them. then after graduating in philosophy in 1973, she was assigned to work as a cadre in the communist youth league committee of sunke county. in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, she put up a big-character poster in which she said: "the poor and lower-middle peasants sent me to university and i will not divorce myself from them now that i have graduated. i will repudiate the doctrines of confucius and mencius by my actions." the leadership approved her application to go to her original brigade. the poor and lower-middle peasants of the shuangho production brigade were elated when she came back to work among them.

a graduate from the philosophy faculty of heilungkiang university, fan yu-sung, was previously leader of a production team composed of 38 educated young people and eight families of veteran poor peasants in mingshui county, heilungkiang province. on account of her good performance in the team, she was elected a standing committee member of the suihua administrative prefectural party committee (i.e. next level above the county party committee) and was then sent to heilungkiang university. upon graduation at the end of last year, she applied to go back to the production team although some provincial departments and the prefectural and county leading organs wanted her. she said: "i am a communist party member and should take the lead in limiting bourgeois right and return to the countryside." she is now political instructor of the production team.

the revolutionary action of these college graduates has been warmly supported by their parents, relatives and friends. kao kuei's parents were happy to learn of his determination to return to the countryside. his father had suffered a lot as a farmhand working for a landlord from the time he was seven years old. his mother had been a beggar. their joy in seeing their son become a college graduate and a fighter for the correct line was indescribable. they said to him: "as a child of a poor peasant family, it is right for you to take the lead in working as an ordinary commune member."

another case is that of cheng ping-sheng, a graduate from a tientsin medical school who applied to the leadership to go to the countryside and become a bare-foot doctor. his father, a veteran worker at tientsin's taku shipyard, warmly supported his application. before cheng ping-sheng left for the countryside, the worker urged his son to carry forward the style of hard struggle, follow the instructions of the party, modestly accept re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants and serve them whole-heartedly.

WOMEN

Women of New China "Hold Up Half of Sky" in Socialist Revolution and Construction

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1975)

women of new china, who account for half of china's population, play a tremendous role in the country's socialist revolution and construction. "women can hold up half of the sky" -- is a popular saying that pays tribute to their might.

sung li-ying, deputy secretary of the party branch of the tachai production brigade, had this to say: "in fact, 60 per cent of the field work in our brigade is done by women because many of the men are working on farmland improvement projects. we women are indispensable in all kinds of work -- spring sowing, summber field management, autumn harvesting, levelling the ground in winter, and so on. our sweat wetted much of the soil in the big battle to turn tachai from a poor mountainous area into a new socialist village with an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding and side-line production."

the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province, stands out as a red banner on china's agricultural front. over the past two decades, women members of the brigade have worked hard along with the men, whether in scorching sun or biting cold, to increase farm production. fearing neither hardship nor fatigue and putting their hearts into the revolution, they have set an example for all women in china's countryside.

as in the tachai production brigade, practically all women in rural china who can work are taking part in collective productive labour. they are part of the main force in farm production just as men and are no longer an auxiliary force. they put in an industrious effort in the fight to win china's good harvests in 13 successive years. about 50 per cent of the field work in china's rural areas is being done by women.

in old china, working women were fettered by four kinds of authority -- political, clan, religious and masculine -- and suffered from the severest enslavement and oppression. denied of any political standing, they were also discriminated against at home. in addition, they were persecuted under the feudal code of ethics and the 2,000-year-old idea of "men are superior to women" preached by confucius and mencius.

the working women at the bottom of the old society yearned for revolution. during the democratic revolution

and the socialist revolution, millions upon millions of women took part in the revolutionary struggles led by the communist party and won respect for their tremendous contributions to national independence and class emancipation. a great number of outstanding women tempered and tested in revolutionary struggle are now leading cadres on all fronts.

the political growth of sung li-ying provides a case in point.

sung li-ying, 44, toiled as a slave girl in a landlord's house when she was 13. with the liberation of hsiyang county in 1945, she joined in revolutionary work with bitter hatred for the old society and ardent love for the new. she joined the communist party two years later, one of the first to do so in tachai.

as a cadre for more than two decades, she has led women in tachai in taking the socialist road of collectivization and stepping out of their doors to take an active part in productive labour. in the course of building tachai into a new socialist rural area, she took the lead in doing everything and won the confidence of the masses. the commune members praise her as "one who can stand all tests". she is now vice-chairman of the women's federation of the county.

in china today, women are to be found in leading bodies from central to local levels. many of them used to be slaves, beggars, handmaids or child brides suffering from the worst humiliation in the old society. even more working women are in the leadership in factories, stores and other grassroots units. the emergence of great numbers of women cadres indicates the rising status and increasing role of chinese women in general.

the number of women workers are staff members on the industrial, communications, cultural and educational fronts is expanding, and so is the scope of their work. there are now 700,000 women among the workers and staff members in peking, or 40 per cent of the total. few women worked in heavy industry in the past. at the tatching oilfield, china's biggest, women now account for more than 21 per cent of the total number of workers and staff. trades once considered "forbidden zones" for women are now open to them. the number of women pilots, motor car drivers, tractor operators and lumberworkers is growing. young women of various nationalities join the people's liberation army and the people's militia to defend the socialist motherland shoulder to shoulder with men.

all this fully proves what chairman mao has said: "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too."

housewives in china's cities and towns have stepped out of their homes to take part in social labour. in peking, 100,000 of them have taken up jobs in collective production and social welfare units since 1970. practically all women are working in cities and towns, except those who are old or sick or can no longer do any work. housewives depending on the income of their husbands can hardly be found anywhere in china.

educated women who were threatened by unemployment in the old society have been provided with wide job opportunities and good working conditions since liberation. many have become outstanding scientists, engineers, teachers, doctors and experts in other fields and have made contributions to the revolution and the people.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, several million girl school leavers have settled in the countryside to carry forward the glorious tradition of the older generation of revolutionaries. they have taken the course of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants to become a generation of a new type of women who are both educated and good at physical labour. the several hundred thousand women barefoot doctors working in the countryside are mostly trained from among these school leavers.

the state constantly expands such collective welfare facilities as creches, kindergartens and public dining rooms to free women from their household burden so that they may devote more time to work, study and political activities.

the wisdom and talent of chinese women victims of the worst oppression for several thousand years, have burst like a volcano and turned into an inexhaustible strength since they achieved emancipation. countless numbers of advanced collective units and outstanding women have come forward. in factories and villages and on all fronts, many "iron girls' teams" and "march 8 work teams" have appeared, together with thousands upon thousands of women, married or unmarried, who have developed a high political consciousness and excellent skills in work. tien shu-chen, a 21-year-old girl of hui nationality and party branch secretary of the aikuo production brigade in michuan county in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, is an expert seed breeder who has tempered herself in the countryside. in the past five years, she has successfully bred over 30 fine strains of seed suitable for the locality. she has been commended by the changchi hui autonomous prefecture as a "vanguard seed breeder" and by the michuan county as a "peasant expert in seed breeding".

taking part in industrial and agricultural production and other construction work, women have not only helped to speed up china's socialist revolution and

construction, but have achieved a steady rise in their socialist consciousness and acquired the capabilities to build up the country. great changes have taken place in their mental outlook. particularly in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, large numbers of women rose to criticize and free themselves from the old traditional ideas preached for over two thousand years in the doctrines of confucius and mencius, such as "men are superior to women" and "it is better to have sons than daughters". at present, chinese women are seriously studying chairman mao's instructions on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and deepening the criticism of the revisionist line and of the ideology of bourgeois right. stepping further beyond the narrow confines of the family and the individual, they have become more keenly interested in state and world affairs and giving more thought to serving the people better. they think of their work in terms of the cause of building socialism, opposing imperialism and hegemonism and striving for human progress, in an endeavour to contribute more to the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

MOUNTAINEERING

Sodnam Norbu Describes Ascent of World's Highest Peak

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 15, 1975)

sodnam norbu, one of the nine summiters to the qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma) on may 27 this year, described this successful second chinese ascent of the world's highest peak from the north pace in a recent interview with hsinhua in lhasa, capital of the tibet autonomous region.

sodnam norbu, 29, tibetan nationality, is an electrician of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army. he began mountaineering in 1965 when he was a herdsman in damshung county, tibet. prior to his qomolangma success, he had climbed to a height of 7,450 metres. when he heard that a second chinese expedition to the qomolangma feng was being organized last year, he immediately put in an application to join it. this was his first expedition but he rose to the occasion with all-conquering heroism.

how did he overcome the difficulties? sodnam norbu said: "sure, many unexpected difficulties cropped up on our way to the summit. however, we communists

dare to scale all heights and no difficulty can shake our firm determination." he then gave a detailed account of the assault on the summit.

the first assault party of four led by sodnam norbu left base camp 5,000 metres above sea level on may 17 and reached the assault camp at 8,680 metres on may 25. the final assault on the summit was scheduled for the following day.

"when we reached the assault camp," sodnam norbu said, "i counted the tasks for the following day: reconnaissance, route preparation and finally, the assault. i asked darphuntso and tsering tobgyal to pitch tent while kunga pasang and myself headed for the 'second step'. after careful analysis, we decided on a route at the foot of the 'second step', and we returned to the assault camp."

may 26 dawned on the assault camp with an exceptionally strong wind that threatened to blow the climbers off the slope. the planned assault was delayed. when the wind abated at half past three in the afternoon, sodnam norbu immediately led his comrades in preparing the route. they fixed a rope horizontally across a rocky slope not far from the assault camp, and another rope vertically from a rocky slope below the "second step". four metal ladders were fastened together and placed on a rocky "wall" near the top of the "second step".

the battle to storm the summit began at 8 o'clock sharp on the morning of may 27. taking the lead in the first rope, sodnam norbu led the entire assault party successfully up the steep "second step" which was topped by a long ice slope rising at an angle of 60 to 70 degrees.

after a few steps, the climbers found that they had to abandon the westward march and make a traverse of the slope to the north. since the ice was so hard that it defied even the sharp spikes of crampons and the points of ice-axes, sodnam norbu decided to cut steps for the cross. wielding his ice-axe in the teeth of howling wind and serious oxygen deficiency and gasping for breath every few strokes, sodnam norbu laid a string of footholds spaced out at intervals of 50 to 60 centimetres across the more than 20-metre-wide face of the ice slope.

once off the ice slope, the assault party resumed its westbound march but was presently blocked by an almost vertical rock cliff. the climbers used what foot and finger holds were available and worked their way up the sheer precipice, hanging precariously at a giddy height above a sea of cloud and haze.

by stupendous effort, the assault party ironed out all hitches, crossed the rock cliff and the undulating ice and snow slope above it, and came in sight of the summit. "stick it out and victory will be ours," sodnam norbu encouraged his team-mates who responded by pressing ahead with firm strides. after battling for another hour or so, sodnam norbu and the eight other climbers finally stepped on the summit at 14:30 peking time.

sodnam norbu said that his rigorous training prior to the expedition stood him in good stead in the latest ascent. beginning from last september he had joined his team-mates in basic training which included running, climbing, weight training, horizontal bar exercises, and push-ups from the low front support position.

"acute pains attacked every muscle during the first stage of the training programme," sodnam norbu recalled. "every step up the stairs meant a big effort and i could scarcely get a few winks at night. but, when i thought of the high hopes of the party and the people, of my duty to win honours for the motherland and contribute to socialist construction, i felt a great strength welling up that sustained me through the work-out."

in the dead of winter, he turned out every day for an eight-hour training climb, carrying a 40-kilogramme load, despite piercing mountain winds. he ran for three hours or more at a stretch. he persevered in studying chairman mao's writings every evening.

asked about the motive force behind his assiduous study and rigorous training, sodnam norbu said: "the thought of chairman mao and the communist party gives me inexhaustible strength."

house servants in the old days, sodnam norbu's parents had to tend flocks and herds for the herdowner, living a miserable life without enough to eat and wear. sodnam norbu began to work as a cowherd himself at the age of 12. the poor herdsmen rose in the democratic reform of 1959 under the leadership of the communist party and smashed the shackles of feudal serfdom. the million serfs and slaves in tibet, sodnam norbu included, were emancipated and became masters of the country. reviewing the agonizing history of his family, sodnam norbu said with great emotion: "i owe my new life to the communist party and chairman mao who brought emancipation to the million serfs and slaves in tibet."

nurtured by the party, sodnam norbu joined the communist youth league in 1966 and three years later became a member of the chinese communist party while serving in the army. he acted as the party branch secretary of the final assault group during the latest climb. "the

leading post entrusted me by the party meant a heavy responsibility on my shoulders," sodnam norbu said. "but i was full of confidence because i knew i could count on the leadership by the party, on the assistance from people throughout the country, and on the support of my comrades."

bearing chairman mao's teachings in mind, sodnam norbu always paid attention to arousing the masses and relying on them. to make the final assault a complete success, he always carried the heaviest load, took the lead on dangerous stretches and lent a helping hand to comrades in difficulty. he acquitted himself splendidly as an advanced element of the proletariat in the course of the final assault.

whenever sodnam norbu was commended for his successes, he would say: "i have been brought up by the party. without the help of the party and the people i myself can accomplish nothing. the nine of us who successfully ascended the world's highest peak are indebted to the attention shown by the party central committee, to the support given by the entire chinese people and to the combined effort of the expedition as a whole. the honour belongs to all the people and women of china."

in conclusion, sodnam norbu said: "i have done but a little of what i should for the party and the people, and it falls far short of what the party expects of me. i am determined to remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, continue to display the spirit of daring to scale heights, exert myself to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and advance valiantly along the revolutionary road of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialism."

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* FOREIGN REALTIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1975)

an albanian government economic delegation with adil carcani, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers, as leader and petro dode, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and chairman of the state planning commission, as deputy leader arrived here by plane this morning on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the albanian comrades were welcomed at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; wang chen, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign trade; fang yi, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; yuan pao-hua, vice-minister of the state planning commission; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned hsi chao-ming, kao lu and chang wen-cheng.

members of the delegation are rahman hanku, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of construction; behar shtylla, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and ambassador to china; and theohar fundo, commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and albania. when the albanian comrades alighted from the plane, the chinese leaders went forward to shake hands with them and embraced them, extending warm welcome to them on their visit to china.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and mrs. shtylla and other comrades of the albanian embassy here were present at the airport.

Comrade Chou En-lai Meets Adil Carcani and Other Albaian Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1975)

chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, met in a hospital here this afternoon with adil carcani, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers, petro dode, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and chairman of the state planning commission, and the albanian government economic delegation they are leading. members of the delegation present at the meeting were rahman hanku, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of construction, and behar shtylla, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and ambassador to china.

present on the occasion were comrades li hsien-nien, li chiang, fang yi, chu chuan-hsien and hsi chao-ming.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Albanian Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1975)

comrade li hsien-nien gave a banquet this evening in honour of all comrades on the albanian government economic delegation with comrade adil carcani as leader and petro dode as deputy leader.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife and officials of the albanian embassy here as well as other albanian comrades in peking attended the banquet.

present were leading comrades of the chinese party and state yao wen-yuan, wu kuei-hsien and wang chen, and leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li chiang, fang yi, han nien-lung, yuan pao-hua, chen chieh, han tsung-cheng, yang tien-kuei, sun yu-yu, sun hsiao-feng, chang pin, wang lei and chai tse-min.

the banquet was held in the great hall of the people. the national flags of albania and china hung side by side in the banquet hall.

comrade li hsien-nien spoke first at the banquet which was permeated with a warm, friendly atmosphere.

in his speech, comrade li hsien-nien extended a warm welcome to the albanian comrades-in-arms on behalf of the communist party of china, the chinese government and people. he warmly praised the albanian people for the brilliant achievements they had scored in their socialist revolution and socialist construction under the correct leadership of comrade enver hoxha and the albanian party of labour.

"at present," he said, "a thriving, revolutionary atmosphere prevails throughout the land of albania. rallying closely round the central committee of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people are striving to fulfill the various fighting tasks laid down by the 'sixth congress' of the party. over the past few years, you have embarked upon the movement of socialist revolutionization on a nation-wide scale and adopted measures for simplifying administrative structures and transferring cadres to lower levels, and this will give powerful impetus to the thriving development of the cause of socialist construction.

"the glorious albanian party of labour and the heroic albanian people, adhering to marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, have actively supported the revolutionary struggles of various peoples in the world, firmly combated the policies of aggression and hegemonism of the two superpowers -- the united states and the soviet union, and in particular have waged tit-for-tat struggles against the economic blockade, political blackmail, military pressure and subversion and sabotage by soviet social imperialism. the staunch revolutionary spirit of the albanian people has won admiration and praise from the people of various countries all over the world. the chinese people take pride in having such heroic comrades-in-arms," comrade li hsien-nien stated.

comrade li hsien-nien said: "the chinese people, under the correct leadership of chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party of china, have won enormous victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution, smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and of lin piao and destroyed their schemes to restore capitalism. at present, a nation-wide mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is deepening in line with chairman mao's important instruction on the question concerning theory. the chinese people, inspired by the various fighting tasks set forth at the tenth party congress and the fourth national people's congress and persevering in the principle of independence, self-reliance, hard struggle and diligence and frugality in building our country, are striving to grasp revolution,

promote production and other work and preparedness against war and are confidently fighting to realize the strategic task put forward by premier chou en-lai at the fourth national people's congress, i.e. 'to accomplish the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology before the end of the century, so that our national economy will be advancing in the front ranks of the world.'

"the current international situation is characterized by great turmoil and chaos under heaven. the world-wide struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is surging higher every day. in particular, the recent great victories won by the cambodian and south vietnamese people have tremendously inspired the revolutionary people of various countries in the world. on the contrary, u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social imperialism, which are scrambling more fiercely for world hegemony, are encountering increasingly tough resistance from the people of various countries. beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, they are having a hard time. imperialism is the source of war. the danger of a new world war is growing. we must heighten our vigilance and get prepared," comrade li hsien-nien added.

referring to the great friendship and militant unity of china and albania, comrade li hsien-nien said: "founded by the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha themselves, this friendship and unity is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it has stood the tests of storms and stress and proved unbreakable. no schemes whatever to undermine this friendship and unity can hope to succeed.

"the current visit to china of the albanian government economic delegation led by comrade carcani and comrade dode is certain to further the militant friendship and fraternal cooperation between the people of china and albania," he said. "we are convinced that the two parties, the two states and the two peoples of china and albania will always remain united, fight shoulder to shoulder and be victorious together during their common struggle in the years ahead."

comrade carcani spoke highly of the victories won by the chinese people during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the chinese people's achievements in criticizing revisionism and studying marxism-leninism under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china. he also praised the chinese people for striving with infinite enthusiasm to carry out the fighting tasks laid down by the tenth national congress of the c.p.c. and the fourth national people's congress.

"china resolutely opposes the policies of hegemonism of the two superpowers and unreservedly supports the people of various countries in their struggles for freedom and national independence. the people of the world take the great people's china as the unswerving fighter and firm and powerful supporter to the people of various countries in their struggles for national and social emancipation, independence, progress and prosperity and against imperialism, social imperialism, hegemonism, neo-colonialism and reaction.

"the unbreakable and eternal friendship and unity founded on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism have linked the albanian people and the albanian party of labour with the great chinese people and their glorious communist party of china. the albanian people and their party of labour rejoice at the brilliant achievements and victories scored by the chinese people and take them as their own," comrade carcani said.

"immediately after we landed on your soil today, we were received by comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council, with whom we had a most important conversation which is unforgettable for us. this is yet another demonstration of the indestructible and great friendship and very close relations between our two parties, countries and peoples."

comrade carcani said: "we are visiting china at a time when the u.s. and the soviet union -- the two imperialist superpowers which are the biggest and most vicious enemies of mankind, are meeting with heavy blows from the struggle of the people of various countries and suffering serious defeats. the two superpowers in their desperate fight for life are trying to impose their will upon the people of various countries through their scramble as well as collaboration. however, their attempts will never succeed, just as they never did in the past.

"the albanian people and the albanian party of labour are proud of fighting in the same trench as the great chinese people and the glorious communist party of china in the great struggle against imperialism and revisionism and contributing to the just cause of the people of the world and to the victories of socialism and revolution," he said.

"we feel happy that the fraternal friendship and close mutual help and cooperation between our two peoples, parties and countries have been daily strengthened and developed along the marxist-leninist road charted by our two parties and our great leaders chairman mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha," he added.

he said that albania-china friendship filled their friends with joy but struck terror into those who tried to erase this friendship.

comrade carcani said: "rallying closely round the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people are working selflessly and striving to accomplish the tasks set by the sixth congress of the party of labour. full of revolutionary enthusiasm, the albanian people are plunging into efforts to fulfill the tasks of 1975, the last year of the fifth five-year-plan, and preparing to start the sixth five-year-plan with fresh strength.

"acting on the brilliant theory of marxism-leninism, our party is staunchly leading an acute class struggle on the national and international plane against the pressure, blackmail and conspiracies of the enemies at home and abroad. at the same time, in line with the teachings of the party and comrade enver hoxha, we are carrying out a struggle against bureaucracy, which is a step forward in the class struggle to oppose all manifestations of bourgeois-revisionism, in order to strengthen marxist-leninist education to the working people and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat so that albania will forever stand as a staunch socialist and revolutionary bulwark in europe.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Rosny Children Choir Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 15, 1975)

the rosny children choir from australia wound up its performance tour of shanghai and left here for kwangchow by air this evening.

the choir was warmly applauded at all its three concerts here. among those attending the premiere were chou li-chin, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, yang hsiao-ping, standing committee member of the revolutionary committee, and lan ying, leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. they met and had a friendly conversation during the interval with leader of the choir professor ian turner and mrs. turner and cultural counsellor jocelyn valerie chey of the australian embassy in china who is accompanying the choir on the visit.

the rosny children choir arrived in shanghai from peking on june 9 and was honoured at a reception in the evening by the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

a friendly and jubilant atmosphere prevailed at the reception as the australian children and their young chinese friends had a happy reunion. after the reception, youngsters of local art schools gave a performance of dances and acrobatics for their australian guests. in return, the young australian singers treated the hosts to a programme of australian and chinese songs.

while in shanghai, the choir visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a children's palace, the shanghai philharmonic society, a children's spare-time sports school, a school for blind children and a toys factory, and saw a colour film production of the modern revolutionary dance drama "children of the grassland" and the puppet show "young sentries on the east china coast".

prefossor and mrs. turner also visited a rural people's commune and the shanghai museum.

upon its arrival in and departure from shanghai, the rosny children choir was greeted at the airport by several hundred local children.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Ambassador to China and Mrs. Youde Give Reception to Celebrate Birthday of Queen Elizabeth Second

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1975)

british ambassador to china e. youde and mrs. youde gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the birthday of queen elizabeth the second.

attending the reception were chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-foreign minister ma wen-po and leading members of departments concerned yen chi-min, wang hsing, shen kuang and li chi.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

President of Chinese Amity Association Fetes
Chairman of Society for Anglo-Chinese
Understanding

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met with felix greene, chairman of the society for anglo-chinese understanding, free lance journalist and writer, and mrs. greene and gave a luncheon in their honour. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Gambian President and Lady Jawara Visit
East China Prefecture

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 15, 1975)

president dawda kairaba jawara, lady chilel jawara and other distinguished gambian guests arrived in yangchow prefecture from nanking by car this morning for a visit in the company of ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and yang kuang-li and hua lin-sen, vice-chairmen of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee. they were accorded a warm welcome by leading members of the prefecture and local people.

filled with friendly feelings, president and lady jawara and other distinguished gambian guests inspected the chiangtu water control project, electric pumping stations in two rural communes, called on commune peasants' families, and learned about the progress of water conservancy and farm production in the prefecture. president jawara said in the course of his visit, "on our way to yangchow, we saw crops in the fields grown by the industrious chinese people and irrigation ditches, canals and reservoirs built by them. wherever we went, we witnessed the industriousness and skill of the chinese people and their hearty welcome to us. it is a manifestation of the friendship for the gambian people."

he extended hearty congratulations to the people of yangchow prefecture and kiangsu province on their obvious and positive contributions in china's efforts to develop agriculture, industry and other undertakings by self-reliance.

situated in chiangtu county north of the yangtse river in its lower reaches, the project is a comprehensive hydraulic work benefiting irrigation, drainage of excess water, power generation and navigation. the distinguished guests made a round of the pumping station and control lock of the project where president jawara acclaimed the workers for their good work. he shook hands with workers at the pumping station cordially and posed with them for photographs.

the distinguished gambian guests' tour of the wantou people's commune took them to its farm machine repair shop, tooth brush workshop, and paddy fields where they inspected the underground irrigation conduits. in a happy mood, president jawara tried out a rice transplanter and a hand tractor to test their characteristics. while watching commune members ploughing paddy fields with walking tractors, a gambian guest came forward in high spirits to have a try.

the distinguished gambian guests also called at the yangchow jade carving workshop and made an excursion to the slender west lake, a well-known scenic spot in the city.

they were honoured at a luncheon given by the revolutionary committees of yangchow prefecture and yangchow city at noon today.

Feature Story: Tour of Banjul

(NCNA-English Banjul, Jun. 14, 1975)

beautiful banjul, capital of gambia, stands on st. mary's island at the mouth of the broad gambia river which runs westward to the atlantic across the whole republic.

the city was built from swamps and sandbanks in the past centuries by the gambian people.

"banjul" in local language means "a place where you get ropes". from early days inhabitants on the island used to make ropes from tree barks. in the 17th century, british colonialists invaded gambia along the banks of the river, replacing the portuguese there. in 1816, they occupied the banjul island, built barracks and forts and stationed troops on the island, and named it bathurst after the british colonial secretary at that time. on february 18, 1965, the freedom-loving gambian people finally won independence after a protracted courageous struggle against foreign colonial rule. in april 1973, the gambian government renamed the capital banjul.

the banjul city square was the scene of the gambian people's first national independence celebrations ten years ago. recently, the people gathered there to celebrate the achievements they made in the past ten years after independence.

i arrived here at the time of the second gambia national youth week. banjul was a scene of festivity with palm-leave arches in the independence drive and national flags and colourful buntings at the city square. on the opening day of the youth week, over 1,000 young men and women in festive costume from the capital and the five divisions converged on the square, singing and dancing. gambian president dawda jawara attended and addressed the opening. speaking on the role of gambian youth in national development, he said that with the participating of youth in national construction, he was optimistic over gambia's future.

on my visit to the department store of the national trading corporation of the gambia in the city's business centre, i was told by the corporation's leading member that in old days under colonial rule, gambia's commerce was controlled by a few foreign-owned companies. after independence, the gambian government encouraged gambians to go in for commerce. the national trading corporation which was set up a little more than a year ago has made rapid progress in business. it now has over 120 employees and 10 branches in the country.

gambia is noted for its traditional handicrafts with strong national characteristics. selling at the handicraft market are masks and figurines carved from wood, goat-skin sandals and bags, a string instrument made of calabash called "kora", beautiful shell beads and other articles, all exquisitely and beautifully made. what deserves special mention is "batik", a kind of cloth dyed in bright colours with attractive designs for making national costumes which is widely welcomed by the gambian people.

known as "the land of groundnuts", the export of this product accounts for 95 per cent of gambia's total export value. when i first came to the groundnut oil mills with an output of 100 tons per day under the gambia produce marketing board, i was struck by groundnuts piled up like hills. the mills are situated on the suburbs of banjul connected with the gambia river by a creek. groundnut lighters were moored in front of the mills, supplying them with groundnuts through four conveyors. gambia exports decorticated groundnuts, groundnut oil and cakes. i was told by a leading member of the marketing board that in the past the purchase and marketing of gambian groundnuts were all in the hands of foreign companies, but now the board has taken control of the purchase, transport, processing and marketing of this commodity.

the gambia river, known as "the finest waterway in west africa", is wide and deep thus providing facilities for shipping development. banjul, an important port at the mouth of the river, plays a significant role in developing gambia's national economy. many vessels including ocean-going freighters are often moored alongside its wharves. most of gambia's farm produce including groundnuts, cotton and palm kernels are loaded for export in port banjul and imported goods are unloaded there. in the last few years, the gambian government has set up the port authority, repaired some old wharves and built the banjul wharf, thus doubling the loading and unloading capacity of the port. the port authority runs ferry services on the gambia river providing facilities for traffic and exchange of commodities.

CHINA AND HONG KONG

Group Three Qualifying Round of Asian Cup Football Tournament Begins in Hongkong

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Jun. 15, 1975)

a ceremony marking the start of the group three qualifying round of the sixth asian cup football tournament was held here yesterday afternoon.

taking part in the current qualifying round are football teams from brunei, china, the democratic people's republic of korea, japan, singapore and hongkong. this is the first time that a chinese team takes part in the asian cup football tournament after the asian football confederation expelled the chiang clique and restored china's legitimate seat last year.

over 20,000 football enthusiasts greeted the six teams with warm applause as they filed into the field amidst music.

speaking at the opening ceremony, henry ying tung fok, president of the hongkong football association, said that the asian cup football tournament would give football players of asian countries and regions an opportunity to exchange technique, promote friendship among them and make joint efforts for the development of football in asia. he pointed out: naturally, to win in the contest is our objective, but fine sportsmanship and promotion of friendship remain our highest aim in sponsoring the current tournament.

then, sir crawford murray maclehose, british

governor of hongkong, declared open the group three qualifying round of the asian cup football tournament.

among those present at the opening ceremony were cheung choi hin, secretary of the asian football confederation, f. k. hu, cheung kam tim and chiu but york, leading members of the hongkong football association, and leaders of the six football teams.

liang wei-lin, director, and chi feng, deputy director, of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency, also attended the ceremony.

the opening ceremony was followed by a match with hongkong defeating japan 4:3.

the asian cup football tournament, a major contest hosted by the asian football confederation, has been held once every four years since 1956. the title of the previous two tournaments was carried off by iran in succession. under the regulations, all the entrants have to compete first in four different groups, and the title will be contested in the final stage by 10 teams comprising two teams with the best results from each of the four groups plus the defending champion and a team from the sponsoring country or region.

the four group qualifying rounds of the current tournament were sponsored by lebanon and iraq, hongkong and thailand respectively and the final-stage contest will be held in iran next year. the group three qualifying round takes place from june 14 to 26 in hongkong. the six competing teams will first play three matches and, based on match results, split into two groups to play on a round-robin series. in the two semi-finals, the first winning team of group a will meet the second winning team of group b and the second winning team of group a will take on the first winning team of group b. the winners of the two groups will enter the finals to determine the champion and runner-up. competition in the group four qualifying round under the sponsorship of thailand has been concluded with malaysia coming first and thailand, second.

since their arrival here, the chinese players have been undertaking intensive practice. they said that they have come in quest of friendship and to learn from other teams. the chinese team wishes, through this tournament, to strengthen understanding and friendship with players from other countries and regions and promote the development of football in asia.

in a match with the d.p.r.k. team today, the chinese team emerged victorious 1:0. in the other match today, singapore defeated brunei 6:0.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Peking Banquet for Director of Iraqi News Agency

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1975)

chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of taha yassin al-basri, director of the iraqi news agency, and hussain a. al-samarraie, head of the international news department of the agency, who is accompanying the director on his visit to china.

iraqi ambassador to china falih a. r. al-samarrai was present.

present also were hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, and peng ti, a leading member of the hsinhua news agency.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Aiichiro Fujiyama Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1975)

aiichiro fujiyama, president of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade and chairman of the japan-china friendship dietmen's league, and other two japanese friends wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home today. kazutsura kawase, vice-president of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, and other two japanese friends will continue their visit here before going home.

seeing the japanese friends off at the airport were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china.

Japanese Cargo Checkers Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1975)

the japanese cargo checkers friendship delegation wound up its visit to talien, tientsin and peking and left here by air today to tour southern china before going home. leader of the delegation is saburo konuma, president of the all nippon checkers corporation, and deputy leader is mamoru hino, vice-president of the japan cargo tally corporation.

chinese vice-minister of communications yu mei met and had a friendly conversation with the japanese friends when they were in peking.

CHINA AND KOREA

KPA Friendship Group Visits Tientsin, Shashihyu Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1975)

the korean people's army friendship visiting group with lieutenant general cho myong son, deputy chief of the k.p.a. general staff, as leader and senior colonel pak sang yun as deputy leader returned here this afternoon after visiting tientsin and the shashihyu production brigade, hopei province. accompanying the korean comrades on the visit were chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

on june 13, when the korean comrades-in-arms arrived at the hsiaochinchuang production brigade in paoti county on the outskirts of tientsin, they were greeted by hundreds of commune members who sang and danced to extend a warm welcome to them. deputy secretary of the brigade party branch wang jung told the distinguished korean guests how profound changes had taken place in the brigade during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

the korean comrades-in-arms visited the brigade's library and wheat fields and attended a theatrical performance at which commune members recited poems they had written in praise of the new socialist people and things in the countryside and sang arias from modern revolutionary peking operas.

yesterday, the korean comrades visited the takang oilfield and the tientsin electronic instruments factory and attended a performance of the tientsin acrobatic troupe. they were accompanied by commander wang yi and political commissar wang yuan-ho of the chinese people's liberation army tientsin garrison.

today, the korean comrades-in-arms visited the shashihyu production brigade in tsunhua county, hopei province. accompanied by lu yen-shan, deputy commander of the p.l.a. hopei provincial command, and chang kuei-shun, secretary of the shashihyu production brigade party branch, they saw the fields created by the people on the rock slopes, and the reservoir hewn out on the rocky mountain and the orchards of the brigade. at a worksite where young commune members and schoolchildren were hewing rocks and digging earth to create new fields, the korean comrades-in-arms deposited packs of soil they had brought from elsewhere on the barren land. the sincere feeling shown by the korean comrades-in-arms for the chinese people was warmly applauded by the chinese comrades present.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian, Thai Papers Welcome Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Philippines

(NNCA-English Peking, June 15, 1975)

newspapers of malaysia and thailand have in the last few days hailed the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and the philippines.

malaysian "sing ping yit pao" said editorially on june 11 that the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and the philippines indicates that "difference of social systems exists among asian countries, but it does not hinder the establishment of friendly relations between the two countries."

"asian countries can co-exist peacefully provided that they respect and understand each other, enjoy equality among big and small countries alike, oppose hegemonism and oppose the use of force," the paper said.

another malaysian paper "kuang hua yit pao" said in an editorial on the same day that the establishment of official diplomatic relations between china and the philippines will not only promote close ties between the two countries, but also further consolidate the basis of peace and neutrality in southeast asia.

thailand's "new chinese daily news" said in a commentary on june 12 that the joint communique of the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of the philippines "is not merely a historic document to china and the philippines, but will have a certain role to play among the southeast asian countries, stimulating them to march towards the road of self-reliance, peace and unity."

another thai paper, "thai jing-nan chiang joint evening news", said in a commentary that "the southeast asian countries establish close relations with china. this manifests that the ranks of the third world countries have been further strengthened, and the force opposing hegemonism has grown stronger too."

CHINA AND MEXICO

Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Meets Mexican Friends

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, June 15, 1975)

vice-premier chen yung-kuei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the mexican delegation of veterinary science and zootechnology at the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province, today. the delegation leader is francisco javier mendez barraza, chairman of the national federation of veterinary science and zootechnology of mexico, and the deputy leader is jose flores ayala, vice-president of the national society of veterinary science and zootechnology of mexico.

present on the occasion were kuo feng-lien, member of the standing committee of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the tachai production brigade revolutionary committee, and chia lai-heng, vice-chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee.

the mexican friends, who arrived in china on june 9, got to tachai by train from peking yesterday.

Chinese Delegation to International Women's Year Conference Arrives in Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, June 13, 1975)

the chinese delegation led by li su-wen and her deputy wang shu-chen to the world conference of the international women's year arrived here this evening.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by protocol officials of the mexican foreign ministry; virginia chapa, president of the society of friends of people's china; isabel horzasicas de pozas, vice-president of the mexico-china friendship association, and chinese nationals here.

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang and other members of the embassy were also at the airport greeting the delegation.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese-Norwegian Trade Commission Meets in Oslo

(NCNA-English Stockholm, June 13, 1975)

the mixed chinese-norwegian trade commission held its first session in oslo from june 9 to 13, according to a report from the norwegian capital.

attending the session were the chinese government trade delegation led by cheng to-pin, department director of the foreign trade ministry, and the norwegian government trade delegation led by bue brun, director of the political and commerce department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

norwegian minister for commerce and shipping einar magnussen received the chinese delegation on june 10, and gave a dinner in its honour yesterday evening.

chinese ambassador to norway tsao chun-keng held a reception in his embassy this evening for the visit to norway of the chinese delegation.

since its arrival here on june 7, the delegation has also visited stavanger and bergen.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Industrial Exhibition Director and Deputy Director Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, June 15, 1975)

brad remus and vasilescu leonin, director and deputy director of the industrial exhibition of the socialist republic of romania, left here for home by air today.

li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, saw them off at the airport.

present were also constantin pricop, commercial counsellor of the romanian embassy here, and hristodorescu radu, deputy director of the romanian industrial exhibition.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Modern Graphic Arts Exhibition in Syria

(NCNA-English Damascus, June 14, 1975)

the chinese modern graphic arts exhibition, sponsored by the syrian ministry of culture and national guidance, opened here today.

among those attending the opening ceremony were adib el lagemi, assistant minister of culture and director of the fine arts department of the cultural ministry, officials of the foreign ministry and cultural ministry and personages of syrian cultural circles.

chinese ambassador tsao ke-chiang and other diplomatic envoys in syria were also present on the occasion.

the chinese graphic arts and their unique style were appreciated by the syrian visitors. many said that the exhibits reflect the new look of china's socialist construction and the revolutionary spirit of the chinese people.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

China Hands Over Water-Supply Project to Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, June 13, 1975)

a water-supply project built in dodoma region with chinese aid was handed over to tanzania on june 11.

chinese economic representative to tanzania chuang yen-lin and tanzanian principal secretary of the ministry of water development and power f.k. lwegarulila signed the handover certificates on behalf of their respective governments.

the project of 25 wells and a relevant water-supply system in kondoa district, dodoma region, started in 1973 and was completed in the second quarter of this year with the joint effort of chinese and tanzanian technical personnel under an agreement between the two governments.

kondoa district is a fertile but arid plain. water scarcity is the major problem in the local people's life and in the development of livestock breeding and agriculture. the newly-drilled wells will supply more than 8,000 tons of water a day, meeting a part of local demands.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Thai Speaker of House of Representatives Prasit Kanchanawat

(NCNA-English Peking, June 15, 1975)

liao cheng-chih met and had a friendly conversation here today with prasit kanchanawat, leader of the delegation of members of the thai national assembly and speaker of the house of representatives of thailand.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Minister of Education Meets American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, June 15, 1975)

chinese minister of education chou jung-hsin met and feted american professor ernest leroy boyer, chancellor of the state university of new york, and his wife this evening. they had a friendly conversation.

chang wei, vice-chairman of the tsinghua university's revolutionary committee, was present on the occasion.

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SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

June 27, 1975 No. 5883

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* NATIONAL *
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DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM

Consciously Accept the Guidance of Dialectical Materialism

- insights from the study of "Dialectics of Nature"

by

Chou Chi (洲陈), Amoy University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 18, 1975)

In the sphere of natural science, a serious struggle has long existed on the question of whether to affirm or to negate the domination of philosophy over science. Bourgeois scholars invariably make up all kinds of excuses and publicly declare that they would never be "slaves of philosophy" and try their utmost to break away from the "shackles" of philosophy." Assuming an "unprejudiced" posture, they place science above materialism and idealism and behave as if the department of science they are working in is an innocent "land of the pure" and there is only one kind of "purest scientific spirit" in their mind free from any philosophical "impurity."

Are they truly like that? Looking back over the history of the development of science and technology, who among the great and minor natural scientists has succeeded in breaking away from the domination of philosophy? And who has a "purest scientific spirit"? "Those who desire to be pure have never been pure, and those who regard everything as unreal not necessarily regard everything as unreal." That they make a noise about is always at complete variance with the actual conditions. Those who clamor for "breaking away from the shackles of philosophy" and "not becoming slaves of philosophy" have precisely been the most obnoxious and vulgar slaves of the most obnoxious philosophy. Historically, these people have always played the tragic role of opposing the dialectical materialist world outlook.

In the latter part of the 17th century, Newton, the well-known "Titan of science" of Western Europe regarded the method of philosophical thought as "metaphysics" and opposed it, but he himself had actually fallen into the morass of metaphysics, arrived at the fallacious conclusion of "first push of God" and degenerated into a religious fanatic. After the middle of the 19th century, Wallace, the man who simultaneously with Darwin put forward the theory of the variation of species, and Crookes, the discoverer of the chemical element Thallium and the radiometer, were extremely contemptuous and even insulting toward philosophical thought because of their infatuation with their own narrow experience. They actually worshipped the ridiculous "magnetico-phrenology" as something sacred and fell headon into the morass of mysticism and spiritualism, thus burying away their scientific life and were duly punished. "Philosophy takes its revenge posthumously on natural science for the latter having deserted it." (Dialectics of Nature, p. 182)

The great teacher Engels made a serious summing up of this historical lesson and most incisely and confidently pointed out, "Natural scientists may adopt whatever attitude they please, they are still under the domination of philosophy. It is only a question whether they want to be dominated by a bad, fashionable philosophy or by a form of theoretical thought which rests on acquaintance with the history of thought and its achievements." (Dialectics of Nature, p. 187) This means that when the natural scientists are engaged in scientific research, they are either dominated by idealism and metaphysics or by materialism and dialectics, one way or another. It is fundamentally impossible for a natural scientist not to be dominated by any philosophy. This is something completely independent of their subjective will.

Judging from the course of the development of natural science, natural science which has emerged and developed on the basis of practice must invariably proceed from the stage of perceptual synthesis of materials and rise to the stage of theoretical synthesis of materials. Countless facts have proved that the development of science must seek assistance from theoretical thought. However, to arrive at theoretical thought, it is necessary to have the category of logic such as matter, motion, cause and effect and quality, and man exactly has to use these "webs of category" to reflect the complex "webs of nature."

However, the application of the category of logic is not innate in the natural scientists, and they invariably have to seek help from study later on in life and invariably have to look for the necessary weapons from the arsenal of philosophy. Because philosophy expresses the trend and ideological system of antagonistic classes in society within the class society, natural scientists of different classes as a result invariably search for on the basis of the interests of their own class, the philosophical world outlook from their own class for use as the ideological tool for observing nature and synthesizing materials. There is not a single natural scientist who does not possess the philosophical world outlook of his own class, and there is not a single natural scientist who is not stamped with the brand of a class. The so-called scientist with "scientific spirit" but no head for philosophy does not exist in the objective world. The

so-called slogan of "science separated from the domination of philosophy" is actually a lie used by the bourgeoisie to deceive himself and others, and is by itself, a hypocritical expression of bourgeois philosophy. Although the natural scientists who have been thoroughly shackled by the bourgeois world outlook keep on saying that they must break away from the shackles of philosophy, actually what they want to break away from is the correct philosophy of dialectical materialism. Consciously or unconsciously they have accepted the domination of the most obnoxious fashionable philosophy and even become prey of seance, spiritualism and religious superstition, thus bringing great confusion and danger to natural science.

For the sake of liberating the natural scientists from the shackles of the most obnoxious philosophy and in order to clearly indicate to them a way out of their theoretical predicament, Engels pointed out, "Dialectics constitutes the most important form of thinking for present-day natural science, for it alone offers the analogue form and thereby the method of explaining the revolutionary processes occurring in nature, inter-connections in general, and transitions from one field of investigation to another." (Dialectics of Nature, p. 28) Engels also set for us many brilliant examples in the practical application of dialectics. For example, regarding the argument on the measure of motion which had dragged on without being settled for many years, Engels had analyzed from the plane of materialist dialectics the two methods of measuring motion and their applicability in their respective chosen field. He pointed out, "Because these two methods are mutually different, they are therefore not mutually contradictory." (Dialectics of Nature, p. 81) Those points of discussion which hazily set them in absolute antagonism to each other could only lead to endless metaphysical arguments. Only under the guidance of materialist dialectics could this long and unsolvable problem be resolved. This has fully revealed the strong guiding power of materialist dialectics.

The development of natural science in the present time is even more inseparable from the domination of philosophy. The brilliant assertion of Engels has increasingly revealed its practical significance. Lenin said, "Natural science is making such rapid progress and is taking place in a period in which such profound revolutionary changes are occurring in every sphere that it can in no way be separated from philosophical conclusion." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 610) Under the enlightenment of Marxism, some natural scientists have found the solutions to various philosophical problems raised by the revolution in natural science from materialist dialectics. However, those scientists who worship fashionable bourgeois philosophy are invariably at a complete loss before the dynamic change in natural science, and they have even become stumbling blocks to the development of natural science. The realities of the acute and complex class struggle and two-line struggle on the scientific front have eloquently testified to the brilliant assertion of the great teacher.

In the imperialist countries of today, many natural scientists are still harping the old tune that "philosophy must not interfere with science." Therefore they have inevitably repeated the failure of their predecessors and become slaves to the reactionary philosophy of positivism and pragmatism.

In the social-imperialist countries, owing to the all-round restoration of capitalism, a group of appointed scientists kept by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique have shamelessly betrayed the revolutionary world outlook of Marxism-Leninism. Acting in coordination with imperialism at a distance, they have also put forward the reactionary slogan for "opposing the interference of science by philosophy," thus once again scribbling on their tattered banner of revisionism the things which had been mercilessly criticized by Engels. Shameless betrayal will lead to a shameless fall: The revival of mysticist spiritualism, the auction of the preposterous "theory of hereditary genius," and bourgeois metaphysics, mechanicalism and all manners of idealism spread everywhere.

"A thousand sails pass by the shipwreck, ten thousand saplings shoot up beyond the withered tree." Our mighty socialist motherland is advancing victoriously along the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao, and the cause of natural science is vigorously developing under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "We must seek to gradually popularize dialectics, and everybody is requested to gradually master the application of this scientific method of dialectics." In compliance with Chairman Mao's instruction, the broad masses of workers, peasants and revolutionary scientific workers in China, by studying and applying dialectics in the three great revolutionary movements, battling against heaven and earth, regulating mountains and rivers and re-arranging anew the mountains and rivers of the motherland to win very great freedom, have scored one victory after another. Take for example the breakthrough made in the "forbidden area" of the dumb and mute, the transformation of "incurable diseases" into curable diseases, the control of land-sinking, the bringing into play of the awe-inspiring power of man over nature, the study of the geological structure of China, the grasping of the law governing the movement of the earth's crust, the use of a completely new theory to smash the hackneyed tune that "China is poor in oil," the artificial synthesis of crystallized bovine insulin possessing all the biological life power of protein, and the use of the "X-ray diffraction method" for determining the crystallized structure of insulin, all these are the results of the conscious acceptance of the guidance of the dialectical materialist philosophy.

Irrefutable facts have proved that dialectical materialism is the one and only correct world outlook and methodology for guiding natural science and the powerful theoretical foundation placed in command of natural science, and that it has opened up an infinitely broad vista for correctly understanding and dynamically transforming natural science. Those strange talks that "philosophy cannot give guidance to science" are without doubt the negative tunes sung by the bourgeoisie for upholding their "hereditary domain" in the sphere of natural science and opposing the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure. It can be seen that in this historical period of socialism, the sphere of natural science is neither the innocent "land of the pure" nor the peaceful and tranquil "Shangri-La" but an important battle-field in the violent struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

Whether we support or oppose the guidance of dialectical materialism is one of the focal points of the struggle in the sphere of natural science. For the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarding against capitalist restoration, we must seriously learn to master thoroughly the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, accept consciously the guidance of the dialectical materialist philosophy, arm our minds with Marxism-Leninism, strive to transform our world outlook, practice the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of natural science, and plant the red flag of dialectical materialism all over the battlefront of natural science.

* * *

PARTY WORK

Unremittingly Strengthen the Ideological Development of the Party Committee Itself

by

the CCP Committee of the Yingk'ou Paper Mill in Liaoning Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 9, 1975)

In the course of studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the members of our Party committee have repeatedly considered this question: Since actual ownership of a plant is determined by the class that exercises leadership in that plant, how can we truly represent the interests of the proletariat, uphold Marxism and avoid the practice of revisionism? After repeated discussion, all are unanimously of the view that the most basic point is to follow Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, diligently arm ourselves with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and constantly strengthen the ideological development of the Party committee itself.

Because of this, we have summed up our experience in strengthening the revolutionized development of the Party committee itself in the past few years and charted and adopted several revolutionized measures.

Firstly, to work hard and indefinitely persevere in seriously reading books and studying. The Party regulations stipulate that the first main task of the primary Party organization is to lead the Party members and non-Party members to seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and criticize revisionism. Only through understanding the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat can we clearly distinguish between what is socialism and what is capitalism, what is Marxism and what is revisionism. If we fail to arrive at a right perception in theory, we cannot clearly distinguish the right from the wrong or clarify the orientation.

For a time, we erroneously thought that the question of what road should be taken by the enterprise owned by the whole people had been solved after the great proletarian cultural revolution and we engrossed ourselves in production business and neglected to grasp class struggle and the two-line struggle, and in particular the class struggle in the ideological sphere. Consequently, a handful of class enemies in the plant awaited of the opportunity to carry out sabotage and make trouble, and some people also embraced the bourgeois style of life.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao such as the "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," and have come to further realize that our former understanding is wrong theoretically and most detrimental to actual work. The view that the question of which road should be taken has been solved after

a great proletarian cultural revolution is in reality the reflection of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle." We learn from this lesson, take serious study as the primary task of the Party committee, persevere in studying properly the stipulated works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, resolutely overcome the erroneous tendencies to slight the theory of revolution and slacken the study of theory, such as complacency with a single merit and a narrow outlook. We persist in taking the lead in study, in discussing the insights obtained from study and in giving assistance and guidance.

Many contradictions were placed before us after the violent earthquake on February 4, but we still unswervingly placed the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat above all else. On the foundation that six standing committee members of the plant Party committee took the lead in study, each one was required to publicize a special topic to assist the workers. Under the guidance of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we led the staff members and workers in rising in greater vigor to resist the natural disaster, and taking emergency steps to repair equipment and fortify the factory buildings. Production was rapidly resumed in only a little more than twenty days.

Secondly, to uphold the democratic centralism of the Party, wage an active ideological struggle on the question of line and on the foundation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, "unify thinking, policies, plans, command and actions." For example, we relied on the masses several years ago to twice carry out the technical transformation of the eight existing boilers and convert the use of coal as fuel in the past into the use of oil and the use of oil to the use of oil mixed with water. In the criticize-Lin, criticize-Confucius movement, the boiler workers expressed the determination to implement the automatic control of boilers. However, some people in our leading body said that the existing boilers were already good enough and there was no need for change. Most comrades were of the opinion that although whether or not the boilers were transformed was a question of production, there was a struggle between two ideological lines in it. In order to correctly orient the line, we first went deep into the basic level units to conduct investigations and studies and to solicit opinions from the masses. Following this, we waged an active ideological struggle within the leading body and invited the representatives of the workers to take part. Many old workers had criticized our conservative old ideas of embracing no great ambition and not daring to create new things. The criticism from the masses profoundly educated us. We unified our thinking, and marching in step, fully mobilized the masses. After a hard battle of four months, we finally installed pneumatic instruments for the automatic control of all the eight boilers on the eve of the National Day last year, thus greatly improving the working conditions.

Thirdly, to persist in participating in collective productive labor and conducting investigations and studies. In the past, some of our comrades were divorced from the masses and labor and they still harbored the concept of grades in their minds. In order to wipe out this dust from their thoughts and actions, we stipulate that each Party committee member should persist in participating in collective productive labor, and attend duties by turns. An

assessment of their work is made and announced periodically. All the Party committee members have established fixed contact points with the basic level units. They properly carry out investigations and studies and strive to wash away their idealist spirit. In the past few years, our Party committee has persistently required one-third of the people to take charge of routine work and two-thirds of the people to respectively participate in collective productive labor and stay at selected spots to carry out investigations. Through labor, we have discerned the great strength of the working class, raised our consciousness in wholeheartedly relying on the working class, and persisted in truly trusting and relying on the masses ideologically. The whole plant has set up the mass "control network" based on "three-in-one combination," thus bringing into full play the role of workers as masters controlling the line, production and assessment.

Fourthly, to impose strict demands on ourselves in every respect. Only through resisting corruption by bourgeois ideas can the leading cadres lead the masses in fighting well a battle against corrosion. Otherwise, their spines are not erect and their words are ineffective, and they cannot lead a revolutionzed contingent of workers. Therefore, we require every Party committee member to carry forward the glorious tradition of braving arduous struggle and pay attention to discerning the political orientation from the style of life. Such questions as rustication, going to a higher school and enlistment in the army involving their children and the question of housing must be discussed by the workers' management committee. They are required to stand firm in not exploiting their functions and power for private gains, in not accepting invitations to dinners and bribes, and in correctly handling the relationship between workers and peasants and between town and country.

* * *

Develop the Glorious Tradition of Solidarity of Officers and Men

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 9, 1975)

In the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party committee members of a certain regiment of the Kansu Military Command seriously reviewed the glorious tradition of "solidarity of officers and men" of our army and criticized the bourgeois practice of divorcement from the masses, thus raising the awareness of the Party committee members of continuous revolution.

Among the eight standing committee members of the Party committee of this regiment, five had participated in the Liberation War. They have personal experience of the glorious tradition of "solidarity of officers and men" of our army. In the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they contrasted and examined their ideological changes after shouldering leadership work with the facts that the cadres were the first to suffer and the last to enjoy life and they fought shoulder to shoulder together with the fighters in the trench during the years of the revolutionary wars. They criticized the bourgeois practice of divorcing themselves from the masses and consciously shattered the bourgeois concept of grades.

Tung Pao-shan, standing member of the Party committee and deputy regiment commander was enlisted in 1948 when he was only 15 years old. While on march, he caught cold and had high fever. The regiment commander and political commissar took turns to carry him on a stretcher on the march, and they told him revolutionary stories all the way, thus making him deeply feel the warmth of the revolutionary force. Later, he fought heroically and was awarded for his meritorious service on many occasions. After taking up the leadership post, he for a time thought that he "should act like the chief after becoming the leader of the regiment." With this idea in mind, he was slowly alienated from the masses. Later, he studied Chairman Mao's teaching that "all our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people" and realized that his original way of thinking was in fact the reflection of the concept of the social ranks of the eminent and the humble of the exploiting classes that ran counter to the glorious tradition of "solidarity of officers and men" of our army. Later, he constantly encouraged himself with the exemplary deeds of the solidarity of officers and men fighting in unity in our army in the war years and at all times paid attention to maintaining and carrying forward the glorious tradition of "solidarity of officers and men" in our army. When staying at a selected spot in a company unit, he insisted on sleeping in the squad without seeking special treatment. He also constantly cut hair and mended shoes and garments for the fighters. All the fighters found him amiable and said that there was fire blazing in his heart. In the office, he carried water and swept the floor himself and the cadres in the office said that he had no bourgeois bureaucratic airs.

The process of the changes in Tung Pao-shan's thinking has enabled the other members of the Party committee to realize that after the change in functions and duties, whether or not the cadres can integrate themselves with the masses is an important hallmark for examining the high or low

awareness of continuous revolution on the part of the leading cadres. A leading cadre must shatter the idea of the exploiting classes of becoming officials and squires before he can carry forward the glorious tradition of "solidarity of officers and men" and carry out his work well together with the masses.

The members of the Party committee of this regiment think that in order to properly carry forward the glorious tradition of "solidarity of officers and men" of our army, it is also necessary to make a radical rupture with the traditional concept of the "dignity of officers" of the exploiting classes and constantly make criticism and self-criticism among the leading cadres and the masses.

The Party committee secretary and political commisser Wang Chi-yü talked about this incident: In the course of building barracks in November last year, the 2nd Company had cut down several trees in the factory zone where the company was stationed. After Wang Chi-yü learned of this, he made stern criticism. However, some cadres in the 2nd Company were recalcitrant because of the undesirable attitude of the political commissar in the course of criticism. Wang Chi-yü felt that the cadres had committed another mistake by refusing to take criticism for their errors, and further reprimanded them. However, the problems was not solved. After his return to the office in contrast to his mood and attitude when making criticism of his subordinates a little while ago, Wang Chi-yü studied Chairman Mao's teachings that "it is necessary to criticize the people's shortcomings," "but it is necessary to truly take the stand of the people and speak with the enthusiasm of protecting and educating the people." He realized that the comrades were recalcitrant because he had not helped them understand their mistakes with the attitude of a comrade and had not patiently appealed to their reason. Wang Chi-yü therefore made his way to the 2nd Company once again. He first made a self-examination of his errors and following this, he patiently told the cadres and fighters of the 2nd Company the glorious tradition of the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" of our army and the importance of observing mass discipline, thus enabling these comrades to recognize their mistakes and take the initiative to offer apologies to the factory. The Party branch of the company unit also made use of this incident to conduct education on policies and discipline for the whole company unit. After the problem was solved, the ties between the higher and lower levels were even closer.

Through studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in conjunction with these conditions, the members of the Party committee of the regiment have further raised their awareness of continuing the revolution. They are determined to continue to take the lead in properly studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and becoming models in restricting bourgeois right and vanguard fighters in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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REVOLUTION IN LITERATURE AND ART

Rich Fruits of the Revolution in Literature and Art

by

Wen Hsiao (闻啸)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 21, 1975)

In the red May with flowers in full bloom, in commemoration of the 33rd anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," there have been staged in the Capital 18 programs entered for the cultural and art theatrical festival by some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions this year. These are the rich fruits of the efforts of the broad masses of revolutionary literary and art workers in practicing Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art. They represent a new victory in deepening the proletarian revolution in literature and art with the model revolutionary plays as its hallmark.

Revolutionary literature and art are part and parcel of the whole revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the "cogs and wheels" of the whole machine of the revolution. Revolutionary literature and art are powerful weapons for "uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy." They are important tools for the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of literature and art. At present, the people of the whole country are seriously studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. How to take Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of theory as an ideological weapon in observing and reflecting class struggle and the two-line struggle in real life and in calling into play the combat role of literature and art in serving the dictatorship of the proletariat is a very important problem.

At present, the excellent situation on the literary and art front is arousing. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant work, "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," our proletarian revolution in literature and art is marching forward to a new breadth and depth. The models of the revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat--the model revolutionary plays--have constantly scored new results, become more popular and penetrated deeper into people's minds. The transplanting of model revolutionary theatrical works by local plays has become a common practice in the whole country. A number of good or relatively good new works have appeared in local opera, drama and modern operas and also in music, dance, ballad singing and other forms of art. Mass literary and art activities are vigorously developing, and there has unfolded the scene of prosperity in China's socialist literature and art.

The transplanting of model revolutionary theatrical works by local plays is a manifestation of the deepening of the revolution in literature and art. The success of such transplanting work is of great political significance to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in

literature and art and the consolidation of the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure. Among the shows staged this time there are five model revolutionary theatrical works transplanted by local plays (among them two incomplete shows), including the Uighur modern opera, Cantonese opera, Han opera, Ch'in opera and Honan opera. It is really a case of hundred flowers blossoming and a hundred schools of thought contending, a stage full of the scenes of spring. The facts show that the transplanting of model revolutionary theatrical works by local plays has given an effective boost to the reform of local opera, thus giving the local repertoires a new life.

In the process of transplanting model theatrical works, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region has reformed and used the 12 mu-k'a-mu (木卡姆) tunes of its nationality music to create this new version of a Uighur opera and to develop nationality music. This is a typical case of success in the transplanting of model theatrical works.

At present, most of the local repertoires have transplanted the model revolutionary theatrical works. They have not only made the model revolutionary theatrical works more popular but also learned experience from the creation of model revolutionary theatrical works, thus greatly enriching and improving the power of artistic expression and laying down a very good foundation for the creation of repertoires that reflect real life in local opera.

In the process of transplanting the model revolutionary theatrical works by local plays, some local operas, which formerly staged only the young man, the young woman and the clown have also carried out a bold reform and successfully molded the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers. In the process of transplanting the model revolutionary theatrical works by local plays, there has also cultivated and trained a contingent of enthusiastic participants in the revolution in literature and art. Young players have grown healthily, and many old players also radiate their revolutionary youth and make contributions to the revolution in literature and art.

It can be seen that the transplanting of model theatrical works by local plays is an important measure for building and transforming the literary and art ranks. All this shows that the transplanting of model revolutionary theatrical works by local plays is a new thing in the revolution in literature and art packed with great vitality. The reform of local operas must start with the transplanting of model revolutionary theatrical works, constantly explore and sum up experience in practice, gradually raise standards, and strive to unite the spirit of the time with the salient features of the operas. We firmly believe that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend and letting the new emerge through weeding out the old," our local operas will surely further undergo revolutionary changes and there will appear a new scene marked by a vast array of dazzling colors with a hundred flower rivaling for gorgeousness.

The development of the creation of socialist literature and art is an important measure for making literature and art serve the dictatorship of the proletariat. Among the newly created programs presented this time, there are six dramas, operas and operettas, five music and dance programs and two ballad-singing programs with rich and colorful themes and forms that actively reflect the class struggle and two-line struggle in socialist revolution and construction, and exhibit the main theme of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Some repertoires fervently sing the praises of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the socialist new things and show the new features of class struggle and the two-line struggle under the situation following the great proletarian cultural revolution. In particular, some of them touch on class struggle in the ideological sphere and bring out themes of more profound realistic educational significance about the elimination of the concept of bourgeois right. Many music and dance programs fervently sing the praises of the Party and Chairman Mao. They have voiced the profound proletarian feelings of the peoples of our various nationalities toward Chairman Mao, and reflected the excellent situation on the industrial, agricultural and other fronts.

On the stage of literature and art, the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie is realized mainly through the creation of the heroic images of the proletariat. Many of our newly created repertoires have seriously studied the experience of creating model revolutionary theatrical works and strived to create the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers. What especially gladdens our hearts is that some of the works entered for this festival have created some heroic figures who resolutely follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, actively unfold class struggle in the ideological sphere and fight for the elimination of the concept of bourgeois right. These heroic images will be a source of encouragement and education to the revolutionary masses in the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To persist in going deep into the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers is a correct way to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, shake off the ideological shackles of bourgeois right and thoroughly transform the world outlook. The model revolutionary theatrical troupes that make contributions to the revolution in literature and art are also very good examples for us to follow in keeping in close touch with the workers, peasants and soldiers. They have not only persisted in performing for the workers, peasants and soldiers at all times but also given on a relatively large scale circuit performances in various parts of the country recently, and won the warm welcome of the worker-peasant-soldier masses in all places. Many literary and art troups of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have persisted in heading for mountainous and rural areas and brought model revolutionary theatrical works and revolutionary works of literature and art to the midst of the worker-peasant-soldier masses. There have emerged many advanced units and groups.

The literary and art troupes from various places participating in the current theatrical festival have actively brought plays to the doors of the workers, peasants and soldiers and gone deep into the midst of the rural areas, factories and mines and army garrison areas of suburban Peking to

give performances. They have unswervingly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in litearture and art, and this is a most gratifying new atmosphere.

At present, the situation on the literary and art front is an excellent one, but the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of literature and art is a protracted and arduous struggle. Let us seriously study Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, study the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthen the transformation of the world outlook of the literary and art workers, criticize revisionism, criticize the reactionary ideas of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, continuously develop and popularize the model revolutionary theatrical works, do a good job in transplanting model revolutionary theatrical works in local plays, energetically develop the creation of socialist literature and art, and wrest still greater victories in the revolution in literature and art along the direction and road charted by the "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"!

* * *

TACHING OILFIELD

Chinese Women Active at Taching Oilfield

(NCNA-English Taching, Jun. 17, 1975)

women are playing an active role in leading bodies and in every line of work at the taching oilfield, an important base in china's petroleum industry.

the taching oilfield is the national pace-setter on china's industrial front. with the birth of the oilfield, china changed from an oil-deficient country to one with enough and to spare. from the very beginning women have fought shoulder to shoulder with men across the vast prairie on which the derricks rose. today women are to be seen all over the oilfield as leading cadres, drilling workers, oil extractors, pipeline welders, motor car drivers, engineers, tractor operators, doctors, teachers and shop assistants.

women account for 21 percent of all workers and staff members in taching.

a 119-member, all-women oil extracting team, averaging 21 in age, is handling dozens of oil and water wells with a high sense of duty to the revolution. since the team was formed in 1970, it has overfulfilled state targets for crude oil every year. total crude oil output from this team in the last five years comes to four times the national total in 42 years before liberation. the team was cited as a pace-setter in its second year.

a crew of 20 women welders last year set a record of welding two and a half kilometres of pipelines and installing the equipment for two oil wells in eight hours. the record, which the crew keeps to this day, remains unbroken in the entire oilfield.

then there is a team of 46 women motor car drivers with an average age of 22. these young women learned in eight months to operate a four-ton oil tanker with an eight-ton trailer on their own. by now they can handle not only maintenance jobs of routine nature but also those requiring high skills. the team has achieved a record of 460,000 kilometres of safe driving and has become an outstanding collective on the oilfield's transportation front.

li hai-feng, a young woman of 26, is standing committee member of the communist party committee and secretary of the communist youth league committee of the taching oilfield. assisted by some 60 young cadres, she shoulders the task of leadership over more than 2,000 youth league branches and several tens of thousands of league members throughout the oilfield.

finishing junior middle school in 1968, she came to taching and made speedy progress with the help of the party organization and the veteran workers, and soon joined the communist party. she started as an oil extractor, later became a deputy political director of an extracting team and was elected into the oilfield party committee in 1971. she visited provinces and municipalities to speak on taching's advanced experience and took part in many important conferences. people share the opinion that she is daring, energetic, resolute and good at discovering and solving problems by going among the masses.

li hai-feng said: "our young women in taching cherish a splendid revolutionary goal and pursue lofty aims in our life, that is, to acquire the revolutionary spirit of the older generation of taching workers and be good successors to the revolution, bring greater prosperity to taching oilfield, and do whatever we can to develop china's oil industry."

women cadres like li hai-feng account for 30 percent of the total number of leading cadres at all levels in taching, exceeding the percentage of women among the workers and staff members at the oilfield.

many women intellectuals at the oilfield have made gratifying progress, both politically and professionally, through the party's education and the workers' help.

shen lien-ti, a woman engineer, came to taching upon graduation from the peking petroleum institute in 1960. over the past decade and more she has closely followed chairman mao's teachings on integration with the worker and peasant masses and has accomplished a number of research jobs with fellow workers and technicians. the oil-saturation chart she worked out with five others in 1962 provides reliable parameters for inferences on the potential yield of the oilfield. starting in 1971, she and her comrades tried out in more than two years a new geophysical method of logging which is also used in determining water-out zones.

her successes drew the attention of the party organization and won praises from the masses. she was admitted into the communist party in 1962 and became an engineer in 1964. she has been commended as a red banner-bearer and a pace-setter on several occasions and as a province-wide model worker in 1973. she is now vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the oil field's exploration institute.

women generally make up a third or even half of the technical force in taching's research establishments. women workers and technicians have done a great deal to ensure the success of the 20,000 and more technical

innovations effected at taching in the fifteen years since its inception, which contributed substantially to the growing productive capacity of the oilfield and the rising daily output of its wells.

in china today, especially at taching, the term "women members of families" no longer stands for housewives subordinate to their husbands doing only household chores. oil worker's wives have joined in agricultural and side-line production and are building industrial-agricultural villages. they have done much to turn taching into a production base of a new type that combines industry with agriculture and town with country. hsueh kuei-fang, chairman of the women's federation of the taching oilfield, typifies these women.

mother hsueh, now over 60, brought together four other housewives to lay out the first farm plot with spades when the oilfield was only just being developed 15 years ago. they reclaimed two hectares of land and harvested 1.7 tons of grain in the first year, setting an example for housewives to get organized for agricultural and side-line production. thus mother hsueh's group "started a revolution with five spades", and the widely circulated story encouraged many other women to step out of their homes and work for the socialist motherland.

engels said: "the emancipation of women becomes possible only when women are enabled to take part in production on a large, social scale, and when domestic duties require their attention only to a minor degree." this is what the women of taching are starting to translate into reality. apart from those who are old, sick, weak or disabled, hardly any woman now depends solely on the income of her husband.

the "pioneer village" founded by hsueh kuei-fang's group epitomizes the ways the women of taching engage in agricultural and side-line production and arrange their daily life. this "pioneer" industrial agricultural village has a central area surrounded by five residential districts, inhabited by 600 families or over 2,700 people. apart from the oil workers living there, over 900 people, mostly women, have taken up agricultural, side-line and other jobs. to promote production and social welfare, they divide themselves into nine units. these include agricultural work teams, a water and power supply and machine repair service, a building team, a village office and a school. among 20 other establishments are a department store, a grain store, bean curd and soy sauce workshops, a central clinic and barefoot doctors' service stations in surrounding districts, a kindergarten, a post office and a bank office. the leadership and management in this small but comprehensive community are mainly handled by women. last year the village produced

335 tons of grain and over 800 tons of vegetables plus meat, eggs and fruits.

there are 41 such villages in taching where several tens of thousands of women are carrying on agricultural and side-line production. in the past 15 years they have produced 260,000 tons of grain, 350,000 tons of vegetables and 3,500 tons of meat. for 10 years these family members of workers and staff members have been meeting their own needs for grain without asking for state supplies.

li chang-jung, one of those in charge of the "pioneer village", said: "before we women started our present work, we thought only about our husbands and children and limited our sight to our homes. now we take a much broader view. each of us has got two hands, so we shouldn't be consumers only and add to the burden of the state. instead we should create wealth for the state and do our part in socialist construction."

over 1,500 of the wives of workers and staff members are now leading cadres at various levels, and eight of them are members of the party committee or the revolutionary committee of the taching oilfield. more than 2,400 have joined the communist party in the past 15 years.

STEEL PRODUCTION

Shanghai's Steel Production Rises Steadily

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 17, 1975)

steel production in shanghai, china's largest industrial city, has risen every month since the beginning of this year.

the average daily output of steel and rolled steel in may was 19.7 per cent and 13 per cent bigger than that of the previous months, and quality improved. some 1,000 new metal products were made in the first five months. many iron and steel plants and steel mills have since late may set new records of production per furnace, per shift or per day.

for several months now, party organizations at all levels in shanghai's steel industry have given top priority in their work to the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. study classes have been organized at different levels, and meetings

called to swap experience. many leading cadres have gone to work at the grass roots, guiding the rank and file in making a conscientious study of marxist-leninist classics including chairman mao's writings, holding discussions on specific subjects, conducting investigations, and unfolding mass revolutionary criticism.

in the course of the study, the cadres and workers have come to see more clearly that the reinforcement of the dictatorship of the proletariat calls for a powerful material basis and that a highly developed steel industry will help accelerate the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. with this notion in mind, they have pitched into work with redoubled revolutionary enthusiasm.

through studying the theory of proletarian dictatorship and working by the side of workers, many cadres have become more aware of the fact that, in a socialist enterprise, the relationship between cadres and workers is one of equality between revolutionary comrades who are all masters of the enterprise though having different jobs. it is possible for cadres to function as organizers and leaders of the enterprise only when they represent the fundamental interests of the working class and act on an equal footing with the workers.

in a major effort to revamp their style of work, cadres of the no. 8 workshop in the shanghai no. 5 steel plant have made a point of staying at the section, shift or brigade levels, joining the workers in studying, working, summing up experience and solving problems. they often report to the rank and file on how they have been getting on with their study and submit important issues concerning the workshop to the masses for discussion and listen attentively to their comments.

the cadres in the no. 2 converter workshop of the shanghai no. 3 steel plant often join the workers in the hardest jobs in front of the furnaces and on the casting ground. thirty of the 42 cadres in this workshop recently worked this way and helped shoot troubles on the spot.

steel workers in shanghai are unanimous in saying that a worker with political consciousness is one who regards himself as master of the factory and the state and who works with communist spirit.

concerting their efforts, workers of the no. 3 converter shop in the shanghai no. 1 steel plant have lengthened the life span of their furnaces again and again since the beginning of the year. they set an all-time high in steel production last month.

the open hearth shop of the no. 3 steel plant previously could turn out only eight heats a day with its two furnaces. since adopting the new technique of oxygen top blow, workers of the hearths have been able to produce 14 heats a day.

RAILROAD STATIONS

North China City Builds New Railway Station

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jun. 16, 1975)

a new railway station that can handle 35,000 passengers daily was recently completed in taiyuan, capital of shansi province, north china.

with seven waiting rooms that combine to accommodate 4,000 passengers and a big hall, the station is eight times bigger than the original station or 35 times the size of the old taiyuan station built in 1907.

the construction of the new passenger station reflects the vigorous expansion of railway traffic in the province. shansi had less than a thousand kilometres of rail lines at the time of liberation. the reactionary warlord yen hsi-shan who ruled over the province for 30 years had ordered one-metre narrow-gauge rails to be laid on the tatung-puchou railway which runs across the province from north to south. the rails were narrower than those in neighbouring provinces. he did it in order to prolong his feudal rule.

under the leadership of the party central committee and chairman mao after liberation, the people of the province in five years replaced the 850-kilometre tatung-puchou line with standard-gauge rails and reconstructed all the stations along the line. terminals at taiyuan and tatung were also rebuilt.

under the guidance of the party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, the province has since 1958 laid 700 kilometres of new lines and double-tracked another 300 kilometres. the total milage in the province is nearly double that before liberation, and the railway stations' capacity of making up or splitting trains has multiplied.

RICE CULTURE

Famous Rice Producer Makes Speedy Advance

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jun. 16, 1975)

rice output has sharply risen since liberation in the area around wuhu city, historically known as one of china's "four major rice markets". per-hectare yield in 1974 rose to 8.25 tons against 1.5 tons immediately after liberation.

located in the lower reaches of the yangtze river, the wuhu prefecture in anhwei province embraces one city and eight counties criss-crossed by rivers and streams. the area is one of the major grain producers in east china and the city has long been a centre of trade in farm produce. but floods and the scarcity of water conservancy facilities before liberation affected farm production and sometimes resulted in complete crop failures.

a great number of canals, pumping stations and other water conservancy projects built since liberation, particularly since the rise of people's communes, have enabled peasants to achieve high stable yields. the local people's government has supplied more and more farm machines and chemical fertilizer to the people's communes. the prefecture now has seven chemical fertilizer plants plus farm machinery totalling 314,800 h.p.

in contrast with the few varieties of rice produced here in pre-liberation days, many more have been evolved by mass scientific experiments since liberation, especially since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. more than 20 varieties are being popularized over extensive areas, including local ones and those brought in from other parts of china.

WOMEN ACROBATS

Noted Woman Acrobat Contrasts Old and New Societies

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jun. 16, 1975)

"today i am taking part in the management of state affairs. this is something i never dreamed of in old china. then i was among those on the lowest rung of the social ladder, trying to earn my living by acrobatic performances in street corners."

hsia chu-hua in her late thirties, who has been an acrobat for 30 years, is deputy director of the wuhan municipal cultural bureau and vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial women's federation. she was elected to the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress in january this year. the n.p.c. is the supreme organ of state power under the leadership of the chinese communist party. fortytwo members in the 167-member standing committee are women, and many are working women with a background of bitter suffering in old china.

hsia chu-hua's father was first a casual farm hand and then a groom for a circus. however hard he worked, he never earned enough to support his family. as a toddler hsia chu-hua had to beg in the streets with her grandmother and mother. when she was five, poverty forced her father to mortgage her to the feudal boss of a circus, and she lost all personal freedom.

the club-wielding boss put her on the stage when she was seven and made her do hair-raising stunts at the risk of her life. at times she was suspended in mid-air by ropes fastened to her long queue and her hair came off in bunches. she had to climb a ladder dozens of feet high during a headstand without any safety device. she fell and fainted many times, but had to go on the stage again before full recovery. like hsia chu-hua, other girls had accidents during risky performances, and some were crippled. hsia chu-hua asked herself: "is this really a matter of fate?"

with countrywide liberation in 1949, the people's government helped hsia chu-hua and the other acrobats to free themselves from exploitation and oppression by feudal bosses and win personal freedom. they joined a state-run acrobatic troupe which provides all members a food subsidy and training suits in addition to their salaries, plus free medical attention from hospitals and special assigned doctors. retired acrobats receive state pensions. men and women enjoy equal rights.

for the first time hsia chu-hua mounted the people's stage. the workers, peasants and soldiers warmly applauded her performances. for the first time she attended meetings, at which comrades asked her how to run the theatre and other important questions. for the first time she learned to write her name, stroke by stroke, at a desk in an evening school. "all these", she said, "are nothing strange to the young artists today, and it's hard for them to think in terms of a newly emancipated person."

hsia chu-hua's experience in the old and new societies made her understand why the poor were exploited and oppressed and the acrobats were humiliated in pre-liberation days, and clarified the significance of her work today. she said: "the socialist system has paved the way for women's emancipation. how could i have won my present happiness if the communist party had not led the working people in founding the new socialist china after overthrowing by revolutionary struggle imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism that lay like a dead weight on the chinese people?"

new china has discarded everything horrible or vulgar in the old acrobatics and encourages acrobats to create wholesome and artistic programmes to rebuild chinese acrobatics which originate in the life of the working people. protective measures are required for mid-air and other difficult performances by state regulations.

"we no longer perform to earn profit for the bosses, to give thrilling entertainment for the rich or to make a living. we regard acrobatics today as an integral part of revolutionary art and place it at the people's service," hsia chu-hua said. "i have worked hard to improve my skills in order to serve the people better. the leadership of our troupe sent veteran acrobats to help me."

one of hsia chu-hua's acrobatic feats is "balancing a pagoda of bowls" which used to be performed exclusively by men and involve only simple movements. introducing her own innovations, she presented an image of courage and resourcefulness by balancing a dozen porcelain bowls on her head in a series of diversified headstand exercises. during a three-month training period she started by placing on her head a bowl filled with sand and adding one brick after another. repeating the practice, she finally achieved masterly control of a dozen bowls. her training suit was soaked all over, but her determination never waned.

hsia chu-hua was commended as an advanced worker on several occasions and had the honour of meeting the great leader chairman mao in peking. she was admitted into the communist party in 1957. recalling how she

had matured politically, she said, "i owe everything to the education and encouragement by the party and the people."

once when she was in the midst of an open-air performance, a strong wind blew up, but she finished the last stunt with precision and grace. the audience was moved and gave her a warm applause. upon her return to the backstage her comrades put a padded overcoat on her shoulder. she could not hold back her tears because when she had a bad fall from a high ladder on the stage and broke her collar bone one day before liberation, the boss left her all alone in a dilapidated temple without any medical care. the overcoat meant deep class affection from the party and the people.

"balancing a pyramid of bowls" was an item she developed by holding bowls between the soles of her feet. during the first performance she failed three times and the bowls crashed to the floor. the spectators waited calmly, and as soon as she succeeded at the fourth try, they greeted her with thunderous applause. the next day she received a letter from one of them saying, "when you failed the third time, i was worried, but i knew you would try again. so you did, and with perfect success. i shall learn from your dauntless spirit and wish you fresh achievements exclamation"

in the direction indicated by chairman mao in his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", hsia chu-hua has been serving the people wholeheartedly for the past two decades and more. she and her acrobatic troupe performed for workers, peasants and soldiers in factories, villages and out-of-the-way hilly areas, at coastal defence posts and airports and on gunboats and islands. she has made performance tours in more than 20 asian, european and latin american countries, making contributions to the enhancement of the friendship between the chinese people and the people of these countries.

she has tempered herself politically and made progress in art in the great proletarian cultural revolution. she said, "today art is by no means the private property of an artist. it belongs to the people. we should endeavour to train more and better acrobats in the service of the people. the party and people have confidence in me and have placed me at leading posts. i shall study marxism diligently and work hard to help consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and support all the just struggles of the people of the world."

SPORTS

China's 1975 Junior Table Tennis Tournament Closes

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jun. 16, 1975)

china's 1975 national junior table tennis tournament came to a successful conclusion here recently.

nearly 250 junior players from 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions participated. ranging from 11 to 16 in age, they were boys and girls of han, manchu, hui, korean, mongolian, uighur and other nationalities.

apart from a central indoor stadium, most of the competitions were held in factories and mines, villages, people's liberation army units, schools and other grassroots units. during the course of the tournament, 140 worker-peasant-soldier observers were invited to watch the matches and give their comments.

the young players of various nationalities took time out to seriously study chairman mao's important instruction concerning the question of theory. using marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they related the class struggle and the two-line struggle on the sports front to criticize the revisionist trash such as "skill first" and "champion-itis". they expressed their determination to contribute their share to the implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line on sports.

following the principle of "friendship first, competition second" and taking chinese mountaineers' heroism as their example, the junior players displayed the spirit of daring to win and showed courage and tenacity. they were warmly praised by the spectators.

a variety of different styles of play, including the traditional fast-attacking game with the pen-holder grip, the fast-attacking game with the tennis grip, the stone-walling chop defence and the loopshot, were demonstrated by the young competitors. drawing attention to their rapid maturing under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in sports, veteran players, referees and coaches attending the tournament said it shows that table tennis in china has a very bright future with plenty of worthy successors.

in the course of the tournament, the competitors, referees and coaches, with profound proletarian feelings, called at the cemetery for revolutionary martyrs where they paid homage to the late canadian internationalist dr. norman bethune and other heroes

who had fallen for the cause of the chinese people's revolution. a number of teams invited veteran workers to talk about their suffering in the past and happy life today by way of class education, or had talks with worker-peasant-soldier observers for re-education. the entrants also availed themselves of their days off to give exhibition matches and lectures and join productive labour in grass-roots units.

the boys' and girls' team events of the tournament were won by liaoning and shanghai respectively. wang hui-yuan from liaoning won the boys' singles and sui ying-hsia from shanghai carried off the girls' singles title. /

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Li Hsien-nien and Comrade Carcani Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1975)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and adil carcani, leader of the albanian government economic delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers, held talks here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the albanian side were: petro dode, deputy leader of the albanian government economic delegation, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and chairman of the state planning commission, and members of the delegation rahman hanku, behar shtylla and theohar fundo.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: wang chen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and li chiang, fang yi, yuan pao-hua, chen chieh and han tsung-cheng.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien, Comrade Adil Carcani Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1975)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council, continued talks here this afternoon with adil carcani, leader of the albanian government economic delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers.

Albanian Government Economic Delegation Visits Motor Vehicle Plant in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1975)

the albanian government economic delegation with comrade adil carcani as its leader and comrade petro dode as deputy leader visited the peking motor vehicle plant this morning in the company of comrades wang chen and han tsung-cheng.

a warm atmosphere of militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the people of china and albania prevailed in the plant today, with streamers inscribed with slogans of warm welcome to albanian comrades-in-arms and albanian songs flowed from loudspeaker system. upon their arrival, carcani and other albanian comrades were accorded a warm welcome from the workers and cadres.

this plant was developed on the basis of a motor vehicle repair factory. leading member of the plant told the albanian comrades-in-arms that the workers had carried out mass technical innovations in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work during the proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticise lin piao and confucius. at present the workers are conscientiously studying chairman mao's important instruction on the question concerning theory, and the ranks of worker theoreticians are growing. the study movement has promoted production and fired the workers with unprecedented socialist enthusiasm. by the end of may, they had already fulfilled 44.9 per cent of the overall target for this year.

the albanian comrades-in-arms showed keen interest during their tour of the plant's body, tool, chassis and assembly subdivisions. comrade adil carcani had warm handshakes and cordial chats with the workers and enquired about their work in detail.

on behalf of the entire membership of the plant, party committee secretary hao hsin-cheng presented a replica of the peking brand jeep produced by the plant to the albanian government economic delegation as a symbol of the friendship of the chinese working class for the people of albania.

comrade adil carcani asked the leading members of the plant to convey the cordial greetings of the albanian working class to the chinese working class. he also wished the plant still greater successes in its production work.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Amity Association Leader Fetes British Museum Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the british museum delegation led by malcolm macdonald, president of the great britain-china centre.

attending the banquet were e. youde, british ambassador to china, and felix greene, chairman of the society for anglo-chinese understanding, free lance journalist and writer, and mrs. greene who are now visiting in peking.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

present were wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and liang shang-yuan, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

the seven-member british museum delegation arrived in peking yesterday.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets and Fetes British Friendly Personage Malcolm MacDonald

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this evening met and feted malcolm macdonald, british friendly personage and president of the great britain-china centre who is now visiting peking. they had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion were chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Distinguished Cambodian Guests in Peking Join Commune Members in Harvesting Wheat

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1975)

madame penn nouth, wife of the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia (r.g.n.u.c.); and thiounn mumm and thiounn prasith, member and alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee; and van piny, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c.; as well as other distinguished cambodian guests in peking, today joined the commune members of the changyang china-cambodia friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking in harvesting wheat.

today, the wheat fields in the china-cambodia friendship people's commune fluttered red flags. swaying in gentle waves, the wheat crop presents a scene of bumper harvest. early in the morning, the cambodian comrades-in-arms came to the broad wheat fields and started wheat harvesting alongside commune members.

commune peasants told the cambodian comrades-in-arms that since their commune was named after the china-cambodia friendship people's commune in 1971, production has risen every year thanks to the deep-going mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. now, per-hectare grain output in the commune is six tons as against 4.2 tons in 1971. the peasants have been imbued with revolutionary enthusiasm by the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat which was started at the beginning of this year, and inspired by the great victory won by the cambodian people in their war for national liberation. the output of summer grain crops alone this year reached 3.75 tons per hectare. they are now working hard for still higher yields of autumn grain crops. the cambodian comrades-in-arms praised the commune members for their achievements.

liu kuei-ying, vice-chairman of the peking municipal women's federation, and sun hao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, went to get in wheat with the cambodian comrades-in-arms.

CHINA AND CANADA

Peking Banquet Honors Canadian Native People's Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1975)

yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, hosted a banquet here today in honour of a native people's friendship delegation of canada to the people's republic of china. leader of the delegation is joan carter, and deputy leader is lee bobb.

after arriving in china on june 1, the delegation visited kwangchow, wuhan, shihchiachuang, tachai and huhehot, and got to peking on june 14.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Gambian President and Lady Jawara Arrive in Shanghai from Nanking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 16, 1975)

president sir dawda kairaba jawara of the republic of the gambia, lady chilel jawara and the other distinguished gambian guests arrived here from nanking this morning in the company of ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the distinguished gambian guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by ma tien-shui and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and two thousand local people.

shanghai city today was filled with a warm atmosphere of the friendship between the people of china and the gambia. huge welcome slogans trailed from tall buildings and multi-coloured banners were strung across main streets. hungchiao airport flew the national flags of the two countries.

when president and lady jawara and the other honoured gambian guests went round to meet the welcomers, the airport resounded with the merry din of drums and gongs and cheers. youngsters waved red silk streamers and flowers expressing their friendly feelings for the gambian people. president and lady jawara waved to the crowd repeatedly in acknowledgement.

Shanghai Banquet in Honor of Gambian President

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 16, 1975)

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening to welcome president dawda k. jawara, lady jawara and other distinguished gambian guests.

ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended the banquet.

present were ma tien-shui and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

vice-chairman ma tien-shui and president jawara spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. ma tien-shui warmly congratulated president jawara on the complete success of his china visit. he said that, like the rest of the chinese people, the people of shanghai regard it their glorious duty to strengthen their fraternal friendship with the gambian people and the other third world countries and peoples. "we are firmly convinced that so long as we support and encourage each other in the common struggle of the third world for unity against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, we will constantly win new victories," he said.

in his toast, president jawara said that their current visit to china is one of indelible memories. "we shall never forget the very useful discussions we had with chinese leaders in an atmosphere of friendly and fraternal spirit. nor shall we forget the great works done by the labouring people of china in a spirit of initiative and self-reliance. one of the top priorities in this century is self-sufficiency in food. here in china we have seen an upsurge in farm production which is of great significance not only for china but for the people of the third world," the president said. "what we have seen in china gives me the impression china is a big giant which for a couple of centuries went to sleep but has since the revolution waken up with new vigour and strength. we will never fail to bring back what we have seen in china to the gambian people." he toasted the ever-lasting friendship of the people of china, gambia, africa, the third world and the rest of the world.

after the banquet, the distinguished gambian guests attended an acrobatic performance presented by shanghai artists.

this morning, president and lady jawara and other distinguished gambian guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition in the company of ulanfu, ma

tien-shui and chou li-chin. this afternoon, president jawara and other distinguished guests visited the shanghai wrist watch factory, while lady chilel jawara called at the shanghai children's palace. they were accorded a warm welcome and cordial reception wherever they went. the distinguished guests also went sightseeing in the city and ascended the shanghai mansion to have a panoramic view of the city.

President and Lady Jawara and Other Distinguished Gambian Guests Leave China

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 17, 1975)

president dawda kairaba jawara, lady chilel jawara and the other distinguished gambian guests accompanying the president on the visit wound up their trip to china, and left the country by air today. they carried with them the profound friendship of the chinese people for the gambian people.

the distinguished guests were seen off at the airport by ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, ma tien-shui and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, lei yang, chinese ambassador to the gambia, and more than 2,000 local people.

hungchiao airport flew the national flags of china and the gambia today. when president and lady jawara and other distinguished guests, accompanied by vice-chairman ulanfu, vice-chairman ma tien-shui and others, bid farewell to the well-wishers amid the sound of drums and gongs and cheers, youngsters and children performed joyous dances to warmly congratulate president and lady jawara on the complete success of their china tour and hail the new page added to the annals of the relations between china and the gambia and of the friendship between the people of the two countries.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes Director of Iraqi News Agency

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1975)

ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, today met and feted taha yassin al-basri, director of the iraqi news agency, and hussain a. al-samarraie, head of the international news department of the agency, who is accompanying the director on the visit. they had a friendly conversation.

iraqi ambassador to china falih a.r. al-samarrai was present on the occasion.

present also were leading members of departments concerned hsiao teh, cheng yuan-hsing and kung mai.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Anti-Hegemony Clauses Should Be Included in Text of Japan-China Treaty, Says Aiichiro Fujiyama

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 16, 1975)

aiichiro fujiyama declared yesterday that the anti-hegemony clause should be included in the text of the proposed japan-china treaty of peace and friendship, according to a kyodo report.

the president of the association for the promotion of international trade and liberal democratic diet member made this statement when he met with japanese reporters at haneda airport here upon his return from china.

referring to the question whether the anti-hegemony clause should be written in the preamble or in the text of the treaty, fujiyama said: "it is more straightforward to put it in the text than in the preamble. i think the question could hardly be solved unless the clause is included in the text."

"since this is a political problem, prime minister miki should make a firm decision," he said.

Japanese Friendship Delegation for Technical Exchange Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1975)

the japanese friendship delegation for technical exchange in architectural physics with masao ishihara as leader and akihiko miyano as secretary-general left here today to visit southern china before going home.

the delegation arrived in peking on june 10 at the invitation of the architectural society of china. while in peking, the japanese friends visited public buildings, educational and scientific research institutions, and had academic exchanges with their chinese colleagues.

CHINA AND KOREA

Vice Premier Wu Kuei-hsien Meets Korean Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1975)

chinese vice-premier wu kuei-hsien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the friendship visiting group from korea. leader of the group is kim geun su, vice-chairman of the kaesong municipal administrative committee, and deputy leader is song myung jun, a section chief of the general affairs bureau under the administration council.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk attended the meeting.

present were leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau and other organizations concerned, including yang kung-su, kung hsiao and shih huang.

Chinese Army "August First" Table Tennis Team to DPRK

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1975)

the "august first" table tennis team of the chinese people's liberation army left here by train today on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. leader of the team is chiang chao, deputy director of the propaganda department of the political department of the p.l.a. shenyang units, and deputy leader is yang feng-tung, a leading member of the team.

Korean Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1975)

the friendship visiting group from the democratic people's republic of korea wound up its friendly visit to china, and left peking for home by air today. leader of the delegation was kim geun su, vice-chairman of the kaesong municipal administrative committee, and deputy leader was song myung jun, a section chief of the general affairs bureau under the administration council.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the china tourism and travel administrative bureau and other organizations, including kung hsiao and shih huang.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was present.

Korean People's Army Friendship Visiting Group in Shaoshan

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 17, 1975)

the korean people's army friendship visiting group with lieutenant general cho myong son as its leader and senior colonel pak sang yun as its deputy leader today visited shaoshan, chairman mao's home village in hsiangtan county, hunan province. the group was accompanied by yang ta-yi, commander of the hunan provincial command

of the chinese people's liberation army, and chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau under the ministry of national defence.

when the korean comrades-in-arms arrived at shaoshan from changsha by car this morning, they were accorded a warm welcome by mao tse-pu, chairman of the shaoshan district revolutionary committee, and leading members of the military affairs department in the district and the shaoshan production brigade. they visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. in the course of the visit, delegation leader cho myong son said that the chinese people had marched from victory to victory in the protracted revolutionary struggle under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party. he wished the people in shaoshan still greater successes in the cause of socialist revolution and construction. mao tse-pu thanked the korean comrades-in-arms for the sincere sentiments they extended to the shaoshan people. he also asked them to convey the fine regards and cordial greetings of the people in shaoshan to the people in mangyongdae, home village of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung.

the group arrived in changsha from peking by air yesterday morning, and sr. col. kang song chol, military attache of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, arrived by the same plane. the korean comrades-in-arms were honoured at a banquet given by the p.l.a. hunan provincial command in the evening. while in changsha, they visited memorial places where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his youth.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Minister of Trade and Industry Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jun. 16, 1975)

warren w. freer, new zealand minister of trade and industry and concurrently minister of energy resources, mrs. freer, and his party wound up their visit to tientsin and left here for peking this afternoon.

after their arrival here from peking yesterday, the new zealand friends visited the takang oilfield, the no. 1 carpet mill and the no. 1 machine tools plant in tientsin where they were warmly welcomed by the workers. after visiting the takang oilfield,

minister freer said: "you have opened up such a big oilfield by relying on your own effort. we are deeply impressed by this." yesterday evening, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee chang fu-heng gave a banquet in honour of the new zealand friends.

upon their arrival in and departure from tientsin, minister and mrs. freer and their party were greeted and seen off at the railway station by vice-chairman chang fu-heng and leading members of local departments concerned.

New Zealand Minister Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1975)

warren w. freer, new zealand minister of trade and industry and concurrently minister of energy resources, and mrs. freer gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were li chiang and chen chieh, chinese minister and vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned.

new zealand friend in peking rewi alley was present.

j.g. carter, counsellor of the new zealand embassy here was also present.

ministers freer and li chiang toasted at the banquet the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and new zealand and of the trade exchanges between the two countries.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets New Zealand Minister W.W. Freer

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with warren w. freer, new zealand minister of trade and industry and minister of energy resources, mrs. freer and his party.

present on the occasion was j.g. carter, counsellor of the new zealand embassy here.

also present were leading members of departments concerned wu fan-wu and li shu-teh.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

"Women in China" Exhibition Closes in Berne

(NCNA-English Berne, Jun. 15, 1975)

a pictorial exhibition, "women in new china", ended its three-day show here today.

it was sponsored by the berne society of friendship with china.

the exhibits showed the life and work of chinese women, their role in political, economic, cultural and military affairs, and their enthusiasm in criticising confucius and lin piao. some pictures showed in particular the life of women and children of chinese national minorities.

the visitors said that from the pictures they also got a glimpse of china's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

CHINA AND THAILAND

NPC Chairman Chu Teh Meets Delegation of Thai National Assembly Members

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1975)

chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress chu teh this afternoon met with the delegation of members of the national assembly of thailand with prasit kanchanawat, speaker of the house of representatives of thailand, as leader and sawasdi khamprakob as deputy leader.

chairman chu teh had a friendly conversation with the thai guests and had photographs taken together with them.

members of the delegation attending the meeting were mrs. sunirat telan, prasong vongsoonthorn, vera musigapong, naeb phongpheo, charoen premrutairat, wichai sevamat, thongpak pienket, samak chalikul, udomporn korpermklang, borom tanthien, manoon santiwongse, ong-arj tungsatidchai, karoon kositsakul, thanet earsakul, satharp sirikhandh, visarn pataraprasit, umh rong hern, som vasna, somsakdi somboonsaphya, sa-ard piyavan, temsack changlon, chaveng vongyia,

amphan hiranyachoti, smarn maneerajagija, chalermchai tongtuntrai, sanit wongbenjaraj, and boonsong phuphanich, as well as members of the entourage of the delegation pracha charutrakulchai, somphot kanchanaporn and kanin boonsuwan.

present on the occasion were wu hsin-yu, member and deputy secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Thai National Assembly Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1975)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping this morning met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of members of the national assembly of thailand with prasit kanchanawat, speaker of the house of representatives of thailand, as leader and sawasdi khamprakob as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs chou chiu-yeh.

Delegation of Thai National Assembly Members Gives Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1975)

the delegation of members of the national assembly of thailand, with speaker of the house of representatives prasit kanchanawat as the leader and sawasdi khamprakob as the deputy leader, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among those attending the banquet were foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress liao cheng-chih, wu hsin-yu and liu ta-nien, and vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs chou chiu-yeh.

proposing a toast at the banquet, speaker prasit expressed the joy of the delegation at having had the

opportunity to meet with n.p.c. standing committee chairman chu teh and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping. he said that the visit of the delegation to china had enhanced the friendship and mutual understanding that had existed between the thai and chinese peoples since ancient times. "thailand is willing to live in friendship with china and all other countries in the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence," prasit said.

vice-president chou chiu-yeh said in his toast: "we are very glad to get together once again with our thai friends here this evening." he said that, during its stay in china, the delegation had friendly exchanges of views with chinese leaders and leading members of departments concerned on issues of common concern. this promoted the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and thai peoples. he congratulated the delegation on the complete success of its visit.

toward the end of the banquet, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua toasted the further development of the friendly relations between china and thailand with the hope that the two peoples would remain friends for generations to come.

the thai delegation will shortly leave peking for home via kwangchow at the end of its friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND US

American Rural Small-Scale Industries
Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1975)

a 12-member american rural small-scale industries delegation led by dwight heald perkins, professor of economics of harvard university, concluded its visit here and left for other parts of china today before going home.

the delegation arrived in peking on june 12 at the invitation of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china. while in peking, the american friends were entertained at a banquet given by chang wei, member of the secretariat of the host association.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Friendship between Chinese and Yugoslav Peoples

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1975)

"this is our bounden duty" is the title of a "people's daily" feature story on the replantation of a yugoslav sailor's severed limb by chinese medical workers, which demonstrates the internationalism of chinese doctors and nurses and the friendship between the peoples of china and yugoslavia. excerpts follow:

it all happened on the afternoon of may 9, 1974.

just as the unloaded yugoslav freighter "mosa pijade" was about to leave chinhuangtao, china, on the pohai bay, the right shank of seaman branko kalabric was caught and severed by a steel cable while he was trying to put the lid on the no. 2 hold.

presently he was rushed to the city hospital, where the doctors managed to ease his agonizing pain, stop the bleeding, dress parts of wound, put the severed portion in splints and apply icebags around. they decided to transfer branko to peking for replantation.

time meant life. as soon as a naval aviation unit was informed of the accident, it dispatched a plane which was then on an aerial survey mission and an experienced pilot to fly the injured and the medical staff to peking at full throttle.

at 6:10 p.m., the plane zoomed up to the sky. to minimize the patient's pain and bleeding, the pilot tried to fly as low as possible and avoid any abrupt change in altitude. the accompanying doctor disregarded dizziness caused by a heart trouble to conduct fluid transfusion for the patient and remove his urine.

the peking capital hospital, where the yugoslav seaman was to be treated, had set up an emergency group and called in surgeons from the peking chishuitan hospital for consultation right after it received an urgent phone call from the northern port city.

the lower part of the sailor's right shank, a third of the whole, was just about completely severed, linked with the upper part only by a 2.5 mm. strip of skin and a small amount of tissues underneath. blood circulation in the wounded part was extremely poor, and the stump was uneven. this was complicated by fractured and crushed bones, missing splinters and the contusion and contamination of soft tissues.

the chinese medical workers were determined to

surmount all these difficulties. they would not just rejoin the severed part, but restore it to the original length as far as possible so that the sailor would again be able to work pretty well.

one evening in early may, when people in peking still wore heavy jackets, four thinly-clad surgeons and their assistants were sweating all over in the operating theatre. they were from the capital hospital and the chishuitan hospital. work went on smoothly. they cleaned the wounds, and stabilized, rejoined and repaired the bones, arteries, veins, tendons and muscles. all of a sudden, the patient reacted violently to blood transfusion. he manifested a generalized skin rash, and much blood oozed from the wounds.

to remove the trouble, prevent a possible shock and make the operation a success, more fresh blood was needed.

as the blood bank in the capital hospital was short of supply, other hospitals sent in their reserves immediately. some 3,300 c.c. of fresh blood ran into the veins of the pale-looking patient.

after the operation, changed conditions of blood circulation in the leg brought on complications such as high fever, a pain in the loins and another outburst of skin rash. members of the emergency group got on the telephone chen chung-wei in shanghai and kung ling-chen in tientsin, surgeons experienced in the grafting of limbs. they offered their advice by phone and rushed to peking in less than 24 hours after the operation.

following the example of the noted canadian doctor norman bethune, the medical workers did everything in line with chairman mao's teaching: "heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism."

to help heal the wounds and prevent infection of the marrow of bones, the medical workers constantly used traditional chinese dressings. to improve blood circulation in the leg and rejoin the fractures as soon as possible, they combined immobilization with proper exercises and put the wounded portion in small splints, and applied acupuncture, massage, physiotherapy and gymnastic therapy.

medical consultations were held on over 30 occasions in a year. leading members of the capital and chishuitan hospitals showed much concern for the patient, and guidance came from leading members of the chinese academy of medical sciences.

the nurses worked hard to help bring about an early recovery. dressings were boiled twice before use and toe temperature was tested every half an hour. a special nurse attended to the patient each day. a pharmacologist came to the hospital at three every morning to prepare the traditional chinese medicine.

when lilacs were coming into full blossom in peking, branko kalabric was in good shape again. his wounds were healed and his bone fractures united. his blood circulation and leg function became basically normal after three months of exercise.

letters and telegrammes full of warmth poured into peking from yugoslavia. branko's mother and grandmother were eager to hear about the condition of the child and see him back in yugoslavia.

branko's father jerko kalabric, a veteran seaman, came to peking to see his son. before leaving china, he said he would like to work on ships sailing between yugoslavia and china and make contributions to the friendship between the two peoples.

upon branko's departure for his homeland, chinese medical workers time and again advised him to cooperate with yugoslav doctors so as to restore normal leg function by exercises.

branko said to the chinese medical workers, "my severed leg is rejoined. what you have done further strengthens the friendship between the people of yugoslavia and china."

"we have done something for mr. branko and for the friendship between the peoples of china and yugoslavia to fulfil our bounden internationalist duty," replied medical workers of the capital hospital. they hoped that mr. branko would soon be able to return to his job.

branko was seen off at peking airport on may 23 by staff members of the china ocean shipping agency and the capital hospital. branko repeatedly shouted "see you again" in chinese, which he learned in the hospital. bringing with him profound friendship of the chinese people for the yugoslav people, he started on his journey.

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